

**SOUVENIR**  
**of**

**UXBRIDGE**

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**OLD BOYS' and GIRLS' RE-UNION**

**July 29-30-31 and August 1**

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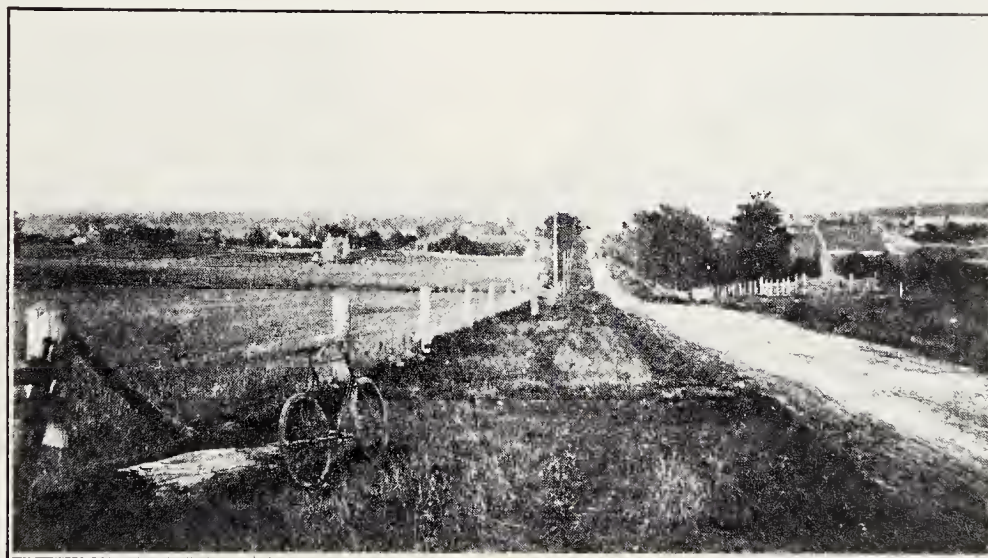
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# THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE

By F. H. MOORE



View of Uxbridge from Quaker Hill

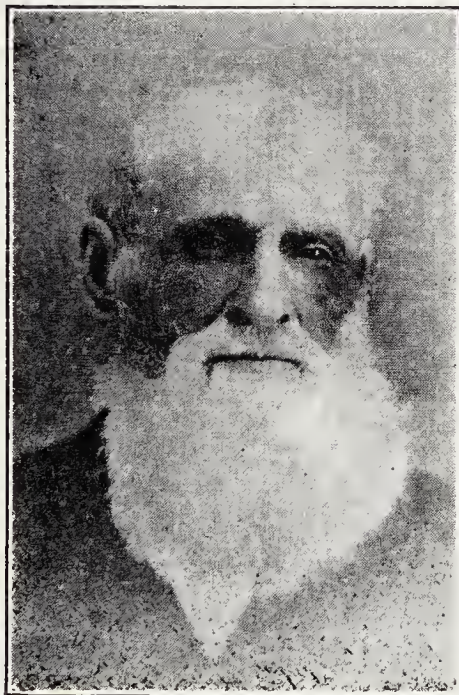
Printed by THE NORTH ONTARIO TIMES Uxbridge, Ontario

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The Oatmeal Mill 25 years ago



JOSEPH GOULD



ISAAC J. GOULD



# The Story of Uxbridge—Past and Present

“Deerfoot”, a young Indian of the tribe of Mississaga, had the wanderlust. He repeatedly went beyond the hunting ground of his fathers. The other members of the tribe contented themselves with fishing in the waters of what we now call Lake Scugog, and hunting around it's shores, “Deerfoot” so named because of his speed in running, entered the forests beyond and repeatedly returned with exclamations and gestures to the effect that to the north-west—not so very far—was the place to set the traps and the place to have a wigwam under lofty pines. Securing more game on these trips than his tribesmen at home could get in many moons, caused a tribal journey to the favored spot told of by Deerfoot. Kadawpi, the chief of the tribe, accompanied by Deerfoot, letting the others bring up the rear. In a few hours, Deerfoot and Kadawpi stopped and prepared to make a new tribal camp under immense pine trees. A bear crunched its way through the brush and wind-blown branches; a wild-cat perched on a lofty pine, gave a baby-cry for its mate; large and small animals seemed temporarily frightened at the camp preparations and the Indian talk of “ne”-“ne”, which told of satisfaction. Deerfoot showed Kadawpi the creeks of cold water, out of which speckled trout jumped for flying food. Kadawpi, the chief, was shown the mink and other animal tracks discovered by Deerfoot. On the arrival of the rest of the tribe, Kadawpi, being chief, told his followers, that in and around these little waters was better fishing—better hunting than by the big water they had left and that all should make the new camp—home. A camp fire was built and a dance put on to celebrate Deerfoot's discovery. Being lighted on a hill, the flickering tongues of fire shot into the pines. Away to the south a wandering band of the Cayuga tribe of Indians and to the north, the Chippewa tribe, both saw the fire. Each tribe, unknown to the other decided to investigate and plentifully supplied with war material, arrived within close sight of the blazing fire. An owl up in the branches, cocked his head to one side and viewed the dance ordered by Kadawpi. On another hill a second owl rolled his head and saw the dusky tribe of the Cayugas. On still another hill a third owl watched the war preparations of the Chippewa tribe.

When the fire-glow had died down and the stars alone shone through the pines, Kadawpi and his followers lay down to sleep. In the early morning, the Cayugas from the south and the Chippewas from the north, saw before them in the basin below the hills, the numerous creeks and their fish and fur

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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possibilities—a virgin hunting ground—and decided to secure it for themselves. When Kadawpi became aware of an impending attack, he realized he was at a disadvantage, as most of his war material was still at the other camp but the prize hunting-ground must not be lost and all the strategy stored in his mind was applied. Such a battle as ensued among the three tribes for possession of the “hollow” surrounded by hills”, had never been recorded in Indian warfare. From one vantage point to another the skirmishing took place, and the final stand being on a hill to the south of the hollow—from which over one hundred and fifty years afterwards, Mr. Abdon Shell and others whom we know, picked up arrow heads and tomahawks, the only remaining evidence of the battle which took place for the possession of the hunting ground—the hills and hollows, which were destined to become at a later date, a thriving town and prosperous district.

The Cayugas returned to the south and told the white storekeeper on the shore of Lake Iroquis, now Lake Ontario. In due time the news of the battle got over to the States. A few venturesome white men in Pennsylvania decided to see for themselves. After several weeks traveling, gifts of beads and some money to a couple of Indians, they were guided to the place of “hills around the hollow.” After promises of more beads and some fire-water, the Indians consented to guide them back out of the pine forest. Arriving in Pennsylvania again, the explorers told their friends about the “hills surrounding a hollow”—like a great amphitheatre. The lure of new homes across Lake Ontario fastened itself on the imaginative minds of some in Pennsylvania who wanted to leave the States and live in Canada under British rule. They and others decided to hew out a new home for themselves at the “hollow surrounded by hills” and acted on the thought. After much hard traveling through miles upon miles of woods, over creeks, rivers, hills and swamps, infested with bears, wolves and wild cats, the fearless homeseekers, i. e. Joseph Collins, James Hughes, Amos Hilborn, Stephen Hilborn, Elijah Collins, Thomas Hilborn, Jonathan Gould, William Gould, Ezekiel James, Ezekiel Roberts, Robert Wilson, Samuel Haines, George Webb and Charles Chapman, and the accompanying families from Pennsylvania, their worldly belongings in covered wagons and fine brains in their heads, these seekers for liberty arrived at “the hills surrounding the hollow” and were confronted with the great task of cutting down the towering pines before they could ever hope to do anything about tilling the land



Built by the late Wm. Henry on the present Post Office site



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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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Messrs Gould, Forsyth, Widdifield, Nesbitt, Pilkey, Sharrard, Weir, Dyke and Kellar built saw mills in the district and made roads over which the timber was transported to Frenchman's Bay on Lake Ontario. A Dr. Beswick had settled in the district about 1806. Whether he was a medical doctor or a doctor of science, no record can be found. Doctors of any sort didn't need diplomas in those days, so we do not know to what branch of learning his title referred to. He and others settled in the district, made small clearings, sowed some grain and tried to eke out an existence. Dr. Beswick partly built a grist mill and saw-mill. He sold out to Joseph Collins who finished them in 1809. These pioneers must have had a mighty purpose behind their herculean efforts to make habitations fit for men.

As the cultivated area grew and more families treked in, a great companionship grew up among them. They helped each other; were kind to one another and won through together.

While the district was opening up, a little village had developed in the "hollow at the foot of the hills", the inhabitants realizing that from the surrounding hills, the great logs could be brought easily to the hollow or basin. Thus the village was strategically located for receiving the pine and other logs to be put through the mills.

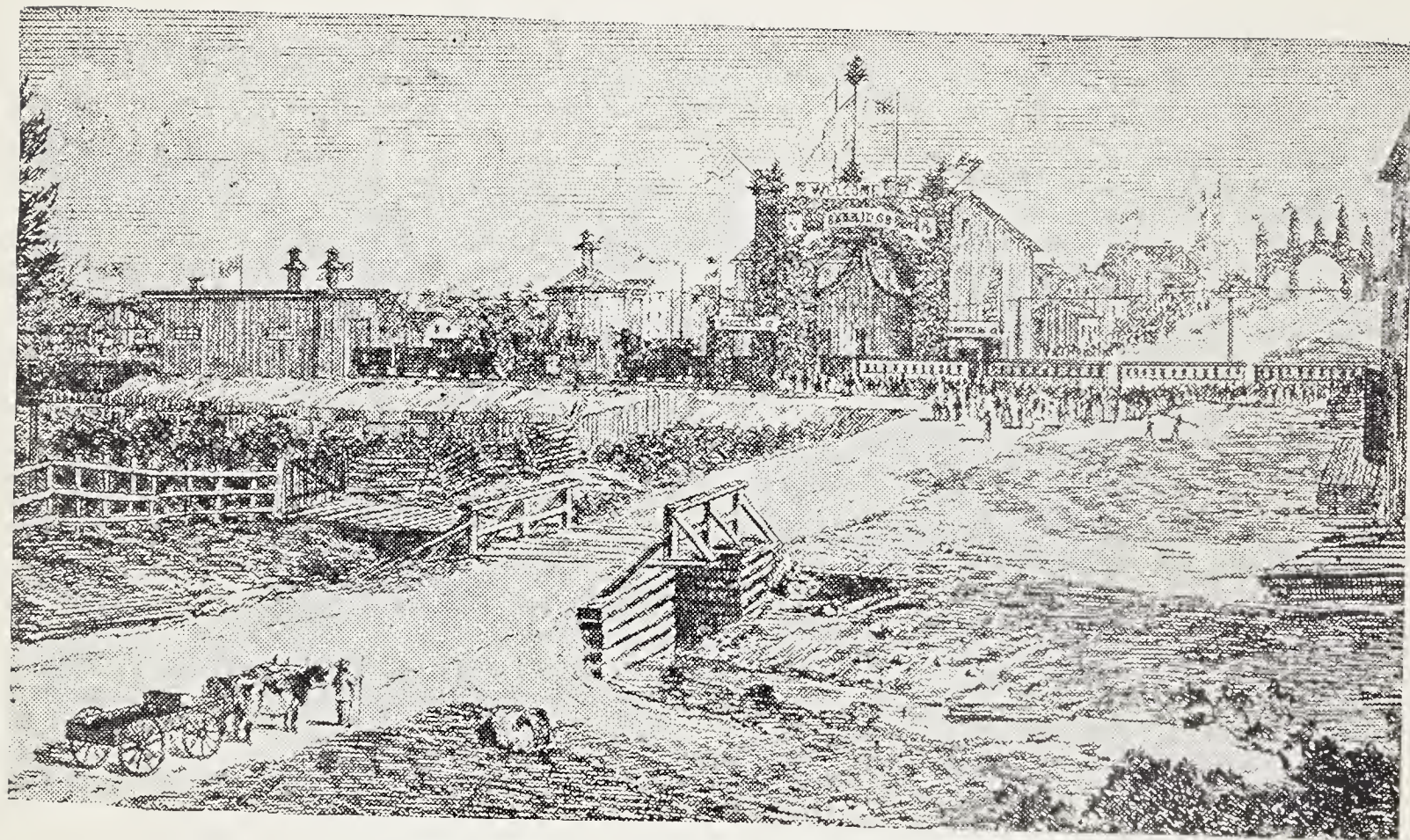
Joseph Collins who had purchased the mill from Dr. Beswick, was a man of vision and enterprise. He unfortunately met with a tragic death in 1815. It is said that "had he lived he would have made quite a stirring place of the village much sooner than it was possible for anyone else to do." Sometimes one man has the mental equipment—ideas and ability to carry them out—to build up a place rapidly. The true value of an idea is beyond the power of computation. The world is not governed by gold but by ideas." So when a man whose brain is filled with ideas, dies, the district suffers a real loss. The death of Joseph Collins was a sad loss.

Jonathan and Rachel Gould came to Canada from Pennsylvania in 1805. They settled in the district of the hollow in 1808. A son, Joseph, was born December 29th of that year.

A Quaker meeting house in 1809 was the first place of public worship in the district.

The village in the hollow had started in real earnest to show the Mississauga Indians that the hollow was to be of more importance than a place to trap. The buzz of the mill machinery frightened





THE FIRST TRAIN THAT EVER ENTERED UXBRIDGE

This is Uxbridge on October 7, 1871, when the opening of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway took place



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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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away the animals and fish, so Kadawpi and his followers returned to Lake Scugog leaving the white men and their machines to change the appearance of the trees and build houses and stores with them, and a lot of other strange doings.

Up to this time the village was nameless. In 1820, B. Plank and A. C. W. Plank, Americans, were money brokers. In 1826, John P. Plank, wide-awake Dutchman from New York State, built a tavern and saw-mill. This tavern was the first house of public entertainment built north of the Kingston Road in this district. In 1828 he built a small store which he rented to Carleton Lynde, who was the first merchant. In 1831, Amos Hilborn, Stephen Hilborn, Mericle and Robert Widdifield in turn rented the mill. In 1832 Mr. Joseph Gould bought the saw mill from Mr. Plank and then the village took on new life. There was a new helmsman at the wheel! A man of vision! The village life and activity centered around the Gould mill. Thus the village became known as "Gouldville."

In 1832 the village had a grist-mill and barn built by Joseph Collins; log house and blacksmith shop built by John Lyons; little frame tavern occupied by J. P. Plank; small cooper shop built by Thomas Arnold; Carleton Lynde's store; sawmill, house and barn of Joseph Gould. Mr. Mark Shell, (Joseph Gould's brother-in-law) was manager of Gould's mill. Great quantities of lumber—an average of nine thousand feet a week—were cut in this mill.

In 1833, the village consisted of J. P. Plank's little old tavern; Carleton Lynde's little frame store; a little old grist mill with a small pair of rock stones; an old log house; (where Mansion House now stands); a small unoccupied blacksmith shop; saw mill; tannery built by Joseph Bascom, John Smith mill; and Wililam Hamilton (who bought out Anderson's interest in the village property, about three hundred acres) commenced to build houses and make improvements. Alex Thompson was a contractor and builder. In 1835, Abraham Anderson built a grist mill and a saw mill. The Presbyterians the same year, built a kirk; Joseph Marsland built a tavern and blacksmith shop; Robert Taylor built a store on site now occupied by Walters' gas station. By 1836, four houses had been built on Anderson's property. The first post office was opened in that year in the tannery and the first postmaster was Joseph Bascom. By 1837, there were eight houses on Anderson's property. In 1840, the first school house was built. In 1842, Isaac Bateman was a dealer in coal, wood, flour and cement. In 1844, A.





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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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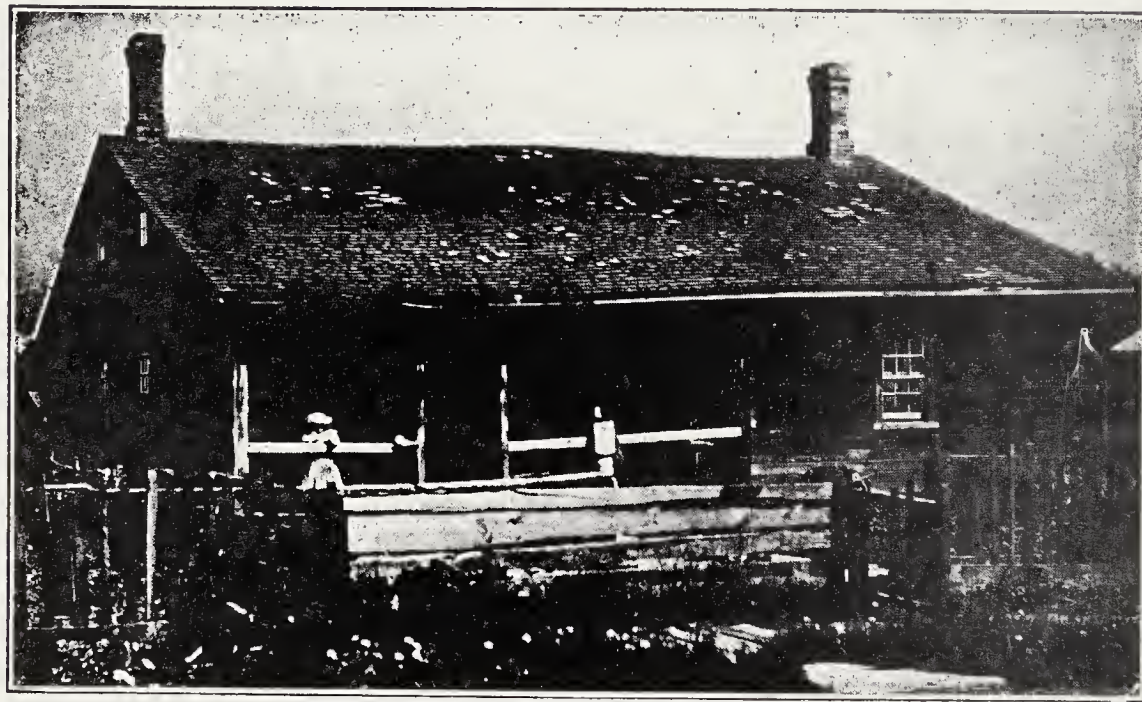
T. Button became a merchant. Mr. John Bolster built a store and Mr. John Plank built a new brick hotel. Mr. Joseph Gould built a new saw mill. He also purchased the Hamilton property of three hundred acres which included nearly all the village plot. Forfar & Sons were builders and lumber manufacturers. In 1845, Mr. Joseph Gould built a large flour mill with houses for the employees, and this gave the village a fresh impetus on the onward march of progress.

Some of the older people tell a story of John James, son of the late Ezekiel James. He was a carpenter and had the contract to build Gould's flour mill which is now the creamery. If you care to look the building over, you will see it is five storeys high. When John James had the rafters on—he walked up one rafter on one side and down a rafter on the other side, in his sock feet. A slight slip would have meant death. It was a daring thing to do. In 1845 Mr. Jesse Gould built a saw mill. In 1846, Johnston Brown, who was an Irishman, settled and became a builder and architect.

Mr. Joseph Gould increased his grip on the village, when he built a woolen mill. He was making possible the employment of large numbers of men. The village was now quite an industrial centre, but crude as all new places are. It is said at one time there were six hotels and two breweries. In 1847, Dr. Nation came from Markham to practice medicine. Joseph Thomas and Robert Johnston came from Richmond Hill and built a store which was occupied by Hiram Crosby.

The time all this was taking place in the life of Canada, was the constitutional period. The rule of the governors and councils was much in the nature of an oligarchy, as they were not responsible to the elected assemblies. The people became uneasy and demanded responsible government which was granted the Province of Ontario about 1848.

(While the doings of people make history, the names given in this story are not the only ones who were active in this town's development, but are given to refresh the memory which will bring up many other names.) Building went on quite rapidly, a grain market developed owing to the number of farms in the surrounding districts. To get your photo taken, it was necessary to walk up steps into a travelling photo gallery—get the sitting over and then the photographer drove on down the street. In 1849, James Lund, was a money, land and insurance broker.



THE OLDEST HOUSE IN UXBRIDGE

Built by the late Joseph Gould in 1839  
Demolished in 1917



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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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From the beginning of the village it was not as easy as now to communicate with friends at a distance. There were no envelopes and no stamps used anywhere in Canada. Anyone writing a letter wrote on three sides of a sheet of paper, then folded it, wrote the address on the other side and fastened it with sealing wax and then paid a fee to deliver the letter. In 1850, there were only 66 miles of railway in all Canada. There was none near "the hollow". In 1851, the Grand Trunk was inaugurated. In 1851, the first postage stamps were issued in Canada, and at a later date were obtainable at Uxbridge.

In those early days in the public halls and churches, to light up the assemblages, there were "sconces", i. e., candlesticks made of tin for hanging to a nail in the wall. These lighting systems showed up the room very dimly compared to our present brilliant electricity. Sometimes people took their own candles to singing school so they could see to sing. In those days the women folks made nearly all the clothing. To get the different colors required the testing of various plants to see if a dye could be made from them. Indigo was used for dying blue, madder for red, butternut husks or sumach blossoms for brown, onion skins or golden rod for yellow and beech tree bark for drab. A favorite cloth for women's dresses was the "linsey-woolsey" a mixture of linen and woolen. Grandmothers had white caps and grandfathers had night caps. Women's skirts were somewhat longer than now and they didn't have gay colored silk stockings and bobbed hair.

The tables were always well laden with good things for hungry men. Lumbering operations require strength. Mince pies; pumpkin pies; doughnuts; head cheese, etc., were strong food; home-made, but failed to give indigestion on account of the strenuous labor of the men. The houses built in those days were comfortable if not artistic. Among the old settlers it was not necessary to lock the entrance door, the latch-string being frequently left outside, so that anyone could enter who wished. (How different now! double locks and a policeman on the beat!) The latch in the old houses was lifted by a string which ran through a hole in the door. At night if they wanted to lock up, they simply drew the string.

The women folks wove the woolen blankets and linen sheets for beds, cloth for their clothing and carpets for the floor. The domestic industries were spinning yarn, straw working, soap making,



From 1885 to 1896 John Watt & Co. occupied the stores now occupied by  
James Alexander & Son and A. M. MacPhail

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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cheese making, making sauer kraut and apple butter. For amusements, they had sleighing parties, skating parties, sliding, taffy pulls, paring bees and quilting bees (but there was no movie or motor cars. These gatherings as a rule wound up with a dance, unless dancing was banned by the religious society to which they belonged. Then there was the old time camp-meeting. It was Methodist revival for a number of days in tents. (The same thing is done to-day—only by the Free Methodists). The district was fast being opened up and farms with good buildings on became more common. The village too was growing. The furniture of farm or village houses always had the big high bureau, the two-drawer stand; fall-leaf table and cheese tub. For cooking in the fire-place there was the long handled frying pan, the long-handled skimmer and the long-handled ladle. The handles of these utensils were three or four feet in length. Other things were a fire-box, griddle crane; waffle irons and toasters. Pewter cups and plates were common. The Scotch used horn spoons for their porridge. Pewter ware was not easily broken and was the most economical to use. If a hunter happened to be out of bullets he would often take some pewter spoons, melt them and pour into the bullet moulds. One of the first weapons was the flint-lock musket.

In many of the old clocks, the wheels were made of wood and a few of the more expensive kinds had music boxes attached. Yankee pedlars sold these clocks. A purchaser would then get a carpenter to make a case for it. Generations come and go but a grandfather's clock is still a much prized article.

“My grandfather's clock was too long for the shelf,  
So it stood ninety years on the floor.  
It was taller by half than the old man himself  
Though it weighed not a pennyweight more.”

The first churn was the old dash churn. Some homes had what they called a conch or sea-shell that had one end filed off to make it into a horn. This was sometimes used to call the men in from work or if anyone got lost it was used to attract the wanderer's attention and if he heard it could travel towards where the sound came from. Rev. Dr. Moore has such a sea-shell also an old bake-kettle; old spinning wheel and flint-lock gun used by some of his ancestors. The old grind stone was





### UXBRIDGE ORCHESTRA 1896

Wm. St. John, Cello

C. W. Small, Flute

Miss Jessie Bustin, Piano

Wm. Hamilton, 2nd Violin

Wm. Haggas, Bass Viol

H. G. Park, 1st Violin.

Geo. McGuire, Clarinet (Leader)

C. A. Plank, Cornet

M. W. Plank, Euphonium

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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a veritable instrument of torture to the small boy for he generally had to do the turning. "The old oaken bucket that hangs in the well" brought up many a drink. All these reminders of the past will bring to the mind of some reader many incidents connected with such things.

There were no regular undertakers in the pioneer days, all the work connected with a burial, from the laying out of the body, to the digging of a grave being done by neighbors and friends. A carpenter or handyman was employed to make the coffin. Usually it was made out of pine and stained with lamp-black, but frequently it was made out of oak nicely planed and varnished and looked as good as the modern casket with its silver mountings. The coffin was conveyed to the burial plot in a farmer's wagon or sleigh. There were no regular cemeteries, a burial often taking place in a corner of the property where the deceased had lived.

One day, a teamster—a new arrival was taking a load of house-hold effects and his family in a covered wagon, down what is now Brock street. His oxen had been over and around many obstacles in their long trip, but still another was encountered. When the driver got to the creek, he found he couldn't get his load through, so he put his yoke of oxen side by side in the creek, then placed some timbers across their broad backs, then got another yoke of oxen to pull the load over on the backs of the other oxen in the creek. The improvised bridge answered the purpose. Everyone in the then little village talked about the "ox" bridge, until people spoke of the village as "Oxbridge." This name caught the public fancy and through poor pronunciation became "Uxbridge", and that name was given to the village when incorporated. The want of roads in those days was the great difficulty. Millions of dollars worth of valuable timber was destroyed in order to get it out of the way of the plough.

Every village which develops into a town or a town into a city—does so as a result of the driving force or ability of some one man or group of men and the rest of the population benefit accordingly. To do this, requires co-operation and real co-operation cannot function if there is jealousy, slander and gossip, which harms not only the one aimed at but it harms the town, as we will show later on. The Gould's had much to do with the growth and development of Uxbridge. As far as this historian can find out, "the Gould's" were: Joseph Gould; his sons Isaac J. Gould, Joseph E. Gould, Charles



View across River from Bascom Street



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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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Gould, Jonathan Gould, Harvey J. Gould Sr., Joseph Walter Gould, son of Isaac J. Gould and their respective wives. "Isaac J. Gould and Bros." was the name of a banking firm in the earlier days and for a certainty had a tremendous—even vital—connection with the financing part of the development. Isaac J. Gould married Rebecca Chapman, daughter of Ira Chapman. Joseph Walter Gould (J. W.) was engaged in the banking business with his father and uncles. Joseph E. Gould was a saw mill owner. Charles Gould was a mill owner. Harvey Gould, Sr. has been a merchant and coal dealer in Uxbridge. He married Martha, daughter of the late George Sharpe. Gould Bros. were extensively engaged in milling operations. They erected oatmeal mills with an output of one hundred barrels a day. They were engaged in banking, milling and general mercantile business. Isaac J. Gould at his own expense gave Uxbridge the first electric light, which gave this place the distinction of being the first town in the County to have electric light. They appear to have been imbued with the upbuilding spirit. We need more like them !

In 1853, Joseph Gould was Warden of the county. Somewhere near 1853, W. R. Bains was a Barrister-at-law. In 1854, Joseph Gould became member of Parliament. William Hamilton was Reeve. Episcopal church was built. In 1855, Samuel Parrish settled in the county. He was a dealer in flour, grain and seed. In this year also, Mr. A. D. Weeks was a druggist and stationer. He was the father of the musical sentiment in Uxbridge. Henry Kellington was a carpenter. H. W. Pringle was a printer. A newspaper called "The Advocate" was started by a Mr. Mundy, but died for want of support. William Hamilton, Sr., was Reeve in 1855.

In 1856, George Peers, a Welshman, settled in the County. He became a miller in Gould's grist mill. P. Mortson was a blacksmith. M. Frankish settled in the county, he was a carpenter in Uxbridge. Jos. Gould built the first Grammar school—a frame building—at his own expense. Thomas Bolster; Joseph Gould; Abraham Bagshaw; Dr. Nation; Joseph Johnston and Rev. William Clelland were Grammar School trustees.

In 1857, William Welsh was a clothier. In this year Mr. E. Wheeler of Stouffville built a saw mill and grist mill. These were operated by his son, George Wheeler. A lady told the writer, that Wheeler's mill was located behind where the Uxbridge Hardware store is, and that logs were piled



A Market Day in Uxbridge 35 years ago

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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up as far as the Mansion House corner. Mr. George Wheeler was Postmaster about this time. W. S. Bustin was a builder and William Combes a clothier. John Wideman was Reeve and William Smith, Deputy-Reeve. Mr. Caldwell Brown was unsuccessful in his efforts to give Uxbridge a newspaper.

In 1859, the first public sale of building lots was held by Mr. Joseph Gould. A large number were sold. Uxbridge had real estate dealers with lithographed maps on which lots were shown some distance beyond the present limits. On some maps the present Beare farm was shown as being building lots. Evidently those early developers sensed the development of Canada, and saw, like western real estate men, a vision of a much larger place. Who knows but what Uxbridge will develop to such proportions that present adjacent farms will be used for building lots? The right nourishment will provide that development.

In 1859, J. J. Hillary came to practice medicine. William Smith was Reeve and John Wideman, Deputy-Reeve.

In 1860, the R. C. church, named "The Sacred Heart of Jesus", was built. The R. C. church at that time was a mission under the care of Father Braire who lived at Vroomanton. (Uxbridge became a separate church in 1897). In 1860 also John White commenced the business of market-gardening. Mr. J. G. Vicars came to Uxbridge. In 1861, William Smith was Reeve and John A. Sangster was Deputy Reeve. In 1862, Uxbridge was made a Police Village and detached from Uxbridge Township. In 1863, M. Vicars, father of J. G. Vicars, started a foundry on Bascom street. They had to team in all the supplies from Whitby over rough roads. Those were strenuous days. William Crawford had a livery stable.

In 1864, John Symons was a time-keeper in Uxbridge. In 1865, S. L. McKinnell, a Scotchman, settled in the county. He became a general merchant in Uxbridge. J. Harrison was a harness maker, and M. J. Horrigan was a brick maker. Hamilton's brewery was on the north side of what is now Brock street. It was just across from where Mr. Joe Clyde now has a machine shop. The foundation stones of the brewery are still here.

In 1867, J. L. Margach had a drug store on Main street. Madill and Mooney had a grocery and liquor store on Main street. Charles Kyle who married Jemima Bolster had a dry goods store on





Park Pond  
Uxbridge, Ont.

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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Main street. The business was mostly on Main street at that time. In 1869, R. Coles was a carriage maker. "The Journal" was established by Mr. F. Keller, a Canadian, who was born in Markham. In 1869, "The Times" was established. In 1871, Rev. James Douglas was Supt. of Common School and had been four years.

In the earlier days, fifty or sixty years ago, there lived in the district, a man whose full name the writer has never learned. His name as heard in connection with the following story was simply "Slucker Billy". It appears this Billy was a good natured chap who liked to fish for suckers and have his friends visit him. In asking a friend over for tea, he is said to have said: "We're going to have sluckers for supper, slix or sleven inches slong." From that twist in his speech he received the Nick name of "Slucker Billy". He didn't resent it and the name stuck and sticks yet in the minds of some octogenarians at present in this district.

About this time, Betty Smith, had a store in the building that you can still see standing next to the S. A. Barrack's. While Uxbridge was developing into an industrial center, minds elsewhere were trying to form the Toronto & Nipissing Railway Company. Uxbridge township went enthusiastically in for the project and voted the railway a bonus of \$50,000.00. Liberal subscriptions of stock were made by property holders amongst others by Mr. Joseph Gould. The road was put under construction Mrs. Bertha Thompson, Toronto St., south, told the writer that she was a little girl at the time and she got a ride in an engine down to Stouffville. She had a nice little white dress on when she started but when she got back to Uxbridge both her face and dress were covered with soot. A conductor says that in those days before the road was all built, that excursions were put on for short distances or whatever the rails were laid. The engines burned wood and they puffed smoke over everything. The cars to carry the passengers—were box cars with seats all around, but the people didn't kick about the accommodation. It was better than riding in an ox-cart! Did they have fun? Ask them!

Mr. W. H. Vyvyan arrived in Uxbridge in 1871, before the railway was completed. He has been a merchant tailor ever since and at this writing is still at it. His son Mr. Hartley Vyvyan is now the manager of the business.

The Nipissing line to Uxbridge was at last connected up and formally opened on Sept. 14th, 1871.





View of Uxbridge, Ontario; taken from St. Paul's Church steeple



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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

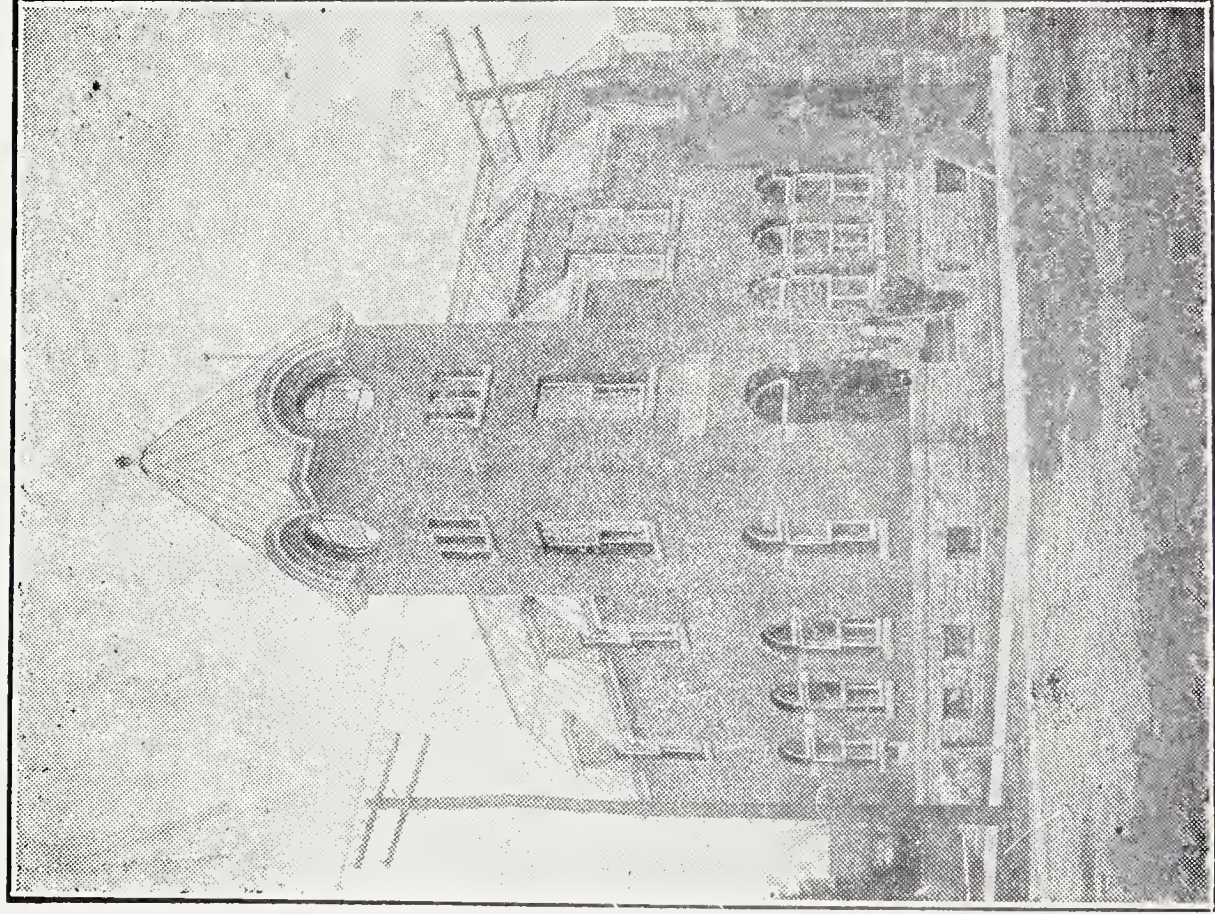
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It was a narrow gauge railway. The excursion train to celebrate the event arrived in Uxbridge with four hundred passengers, including members of the Ontario cabinet; City Aldermen and the Railway Board of Management. These were met by the leading men of Uxbridge. Headed by the band of the 10th Royals, which had come from Toronto, the distinguished guests were escorted to the drill shed (where athletic field now is) where a handsome banquet was served. The Uxbridge station was elaborately decorated with evergreens and mottos. Five arches were erected in the village with mottos such as: "Space Conquered", "The Old Times Have Vanished." "Welcome to Uxbridge." Union Jacks floated from nearly every building, while colored bunting crossed the streets between houses. The entrance of this railway into Uxbridge, connected it with the outside world and was the means of making Uxbridge grow very rapidly.

The first station agent was Joseph Dickey. He was also Clerk of the Court. Wm. Low, father of the late Wm. Low, and grandfather of Mr. Jack Low, member of the present Council, was the first baggageman. In 1871, there were only about three thousand miles of railway in all Canada, so Uxbridge and Toronto & Nipissing Railway were important in the early development of this part of Canada. Mr. George Thompson, who lives on Toronto street, thinks he is the oldest "old boy" now living in town who was born here.

When the first trains were being operated, an excursion to Toronto was put on every year for a number of years. It was called "the watermelon excursion", because nearly everybody brought home a big watermelon. The cars were flat cars with cedar trees placed around sides and ends to keep the passengers from falling off. When a Mr. and Mrs. Brewster arrived on a train at Uxbridge, a memorable event happened. As Mrs. Brewster entered the station, she gave birth to a son. He was named "John Nipissing Brewster", in memory of the Nipissing railway. When he grew to manhood he fought in the Boer war and returned to Canada.

In 1871, William Hamilton was "acting" postmaster. Henry Nowell was a painter; Abraham Horsman had a hardware store; T. W. Dale, dealer; E. Gundy was a merchant; Samuel Umphrey was President of the Cabinet and Organ Manufacturing Company; James Storer was a machinist on railway; Ira G. Crosby; A. D. Weeks; Dr. Bascom; Eli Hilborn; Joseph Gould and J. P. Plank were the



UXBRIDGE POST OFFICE



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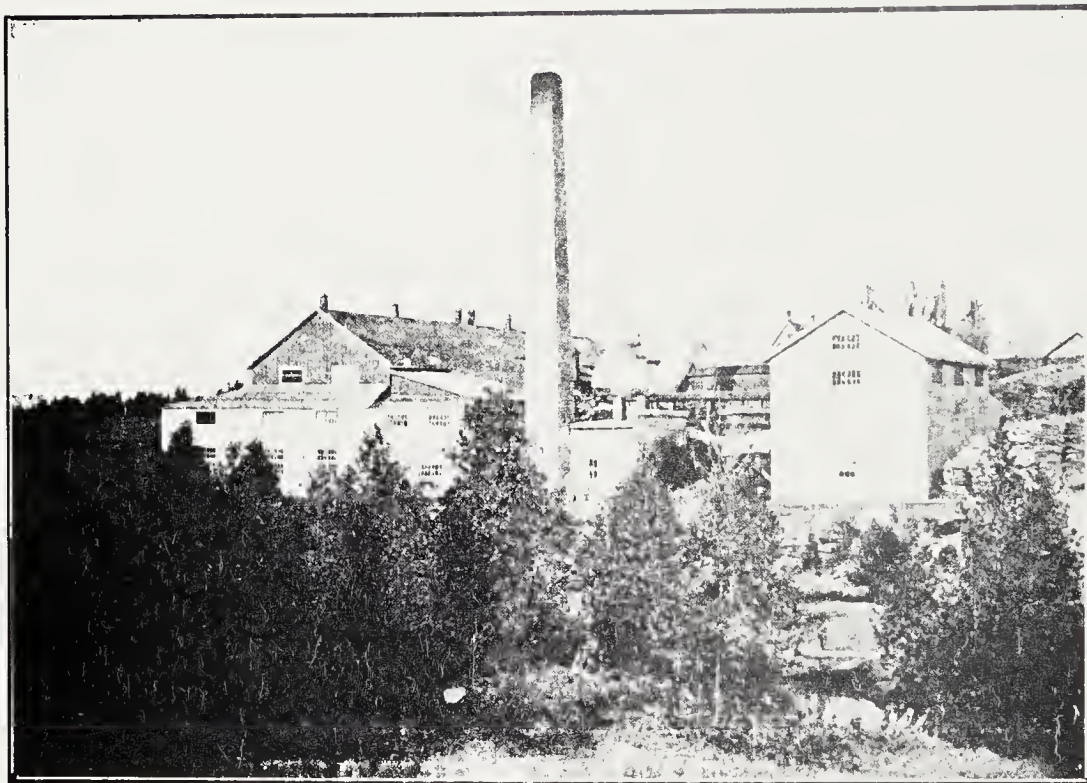
## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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Trustees of the Grammar School. E. C. Campbell was a barrister; B. P. Richardson was a school teacher. In 1872, the Grammar School took the name of "High School" and the trustees of the previous year were on for this year (1872). L. P. Stickney opened a drug store; Louis MacDonald and family came to Uxbridge; J. Bray was a tailor. He had in his employ, Miss Eliza Jobbitt, Miss Hays, Miss Nin Moore, Miss Polly Kelcher, Miss Kate Lefran. F. Beaver was a marble cutter. C. P. Whitcher was a merchant handling fruit, confectionery, etc. In this year, Uxbridge Village was incorporated. Moore & Henry were general merchants. Thomas B. Hillcock was a Veterinary Surgeon. By 1873, Uxbridge had a brass band, J. Gaudion was the bandmaster. He and A. M. Gilpin were jewelers and telegraph operators. Joseph Gould was Reeve of the village. A. D. Williams was the village clerk. J. Haggas was Mechanical Superintendent of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway shops at Uxbridge, which had been built here to repair the engines and cars. This made Uxbridge a very important point on the railway. That is why the railway yards are so wide across from the present station. There were between sixty and seventy men employed. The trains were made up here to be despatched to Toronto in the morning. As the engines and loaded cars reached the hill to the south the engines would puff and snort to pull the cars up. with the hill safely passed, away they went toward the city. Mr. R. F. Willis has a sheet of paper which announced the winter arrangements of the railway. It is dated, Monday, October 27th, 1873 and says: District route for Markham, Uxbridge, Sunderland, Cannington, Coboconk and Lindsay. Time allowed at Uxbridge for refreshments. Stage connection at Uxbridge for Manchester, Prince Albert, Port Perry, Epsom, Utica. W. Gooderham, Jun., Managing Director". That would appear to prove that the railway officials considered Uxbridge THE place on the line. Johnston Brown had planing mill near Brock street railway crossing. Frederick E. Hunt was a boiler-maker in R.R. shops.

In 1874, H. W. Howell was a barrister. Duncan Campbell was a tailor (He died in 1920). H. McKay was an insurance Agent. Miss Eleanor Thompson, daughter of George Thompson, Reeve of Scott was a Public School Teacher in Uxbridge in 1874. She became wife of Rev. Dr. Moore in 1876 and died March 9th, 1924. Dan Conboy was a carriage maker and sleigh builder with a shop on Main street. George Sharpe, an Englishman, was proprietor of Mansion House. Isaac J. Gould was Reeve





Beal Bros. Tannery, destroyed by fire

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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In 1875, John Yakely was an engineer and fireman. W. Arnold was a marble cutter. Samuel Behan was a machinist in the R. R. shops. J. P. Butless was a painter. Isaac J. Gould was Reeve.

In 1876, William Hamilton was appointed Postmaster. George Wheeler was Reeve. C. Yakely was a saddler and harness maker. M. H. Cowdry was an agent for a bank. Isaac Oke was a mechanic in Conboy's carriage shop. William Herbert Moore, (now Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore of New York State) was an iron worker in Conboy's carriage shop on Main street, north. Rev. I. I. McEntee an American was the R. C. Priest. Rev. Andrew S. Finan, an Irishman, was also an R. C. Priest. Dan Conboy made Uxbridge known to a great many people by winning first prize, silver and bronze medals, diplomas and certificates for an exhibit of carriages at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, U. S. A.

In 1877, J. N. Mann had invented a seed sower and was selling it. William Kirkland was a book agent. Samuel Parrish had a tannery on Bascom street. D. Davenport was a barber. B. Davidson manufactured fanning mills. Henry Thompson had a hardware store on Main street where Music Hall is now. Mr. Christopher Wren was his clerk and book-keeper. Douglas Bros. were bakers and confectioners. George Wheeler was Reeve. A. D. Weeks, Dr. Bascom and Rev. J. Davidson were Trustees of the High School. W. S. Black, an Englishman, was a physician and surgeon. The Organ Factory was in operation and George McGuire was manager (only recently, there was an adv. in a Winnipeg paper which said, Uxbridge organ for sale). In 1878, George Wheeler was Reeve.

In 1879, George Adams, an Englishman, came from Buffalo to make rope. He was an expert in that business. Joseph Cherpaw started in business. From 1879 to 1882, inclusive, Isaac J. Gould was Reeve. William Jobbitt, Sr., was pumper for the railway engines. The water tank was next the railway where Lambe's warehouse is now. The water was pumped from a well by hand. Later Mr. Haggas invented an automatic pumper for the railway. Charles Goodrich was station agent. George Thompson and William Jobbitt, Jr., were baggagemen. William Jobbitt, Jr., also worked in the R. R. Shops. B. Clemence became a shoemaker and is still at it. In 1883, Isaac J. Gould was both Warden and Reeve and was elected member of the Provincial Legislature. Was J. A. Glover, the man with the gifted poetic pen living here then ? In 1884, Andrew Patterson had a tannery on Main St.



Brock Street Uxbridge, Looking East



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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

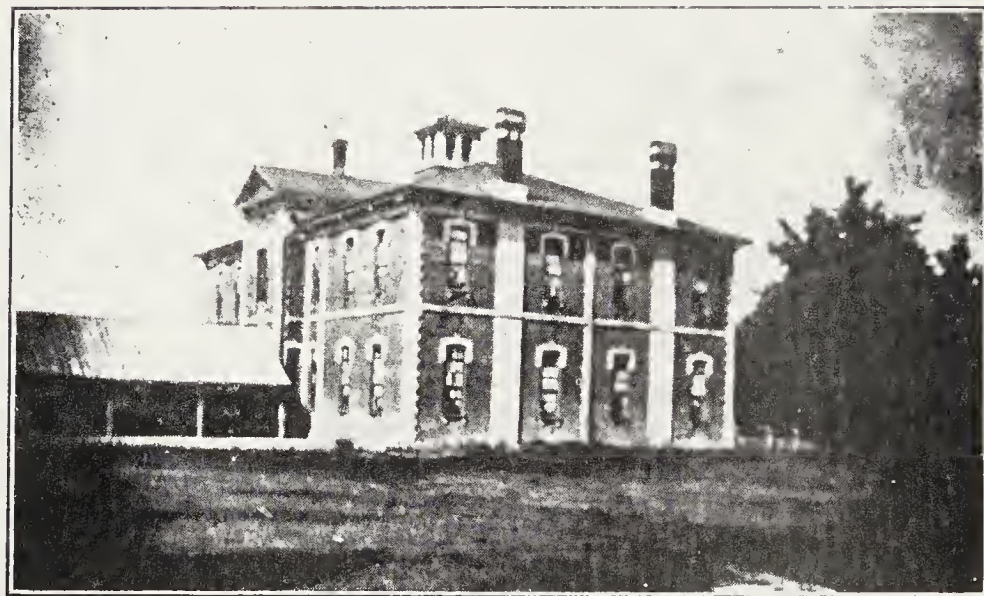
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north. Public market was established. W. Pemberton published the "Guardian." Isaac Oke and J. C. Raham under name "Oke & Raham" had a carriage factory.

On Sept. 19th, 1885, Uxbridge was incorporated as a TOWN after all these years of struggle. John Watt bought out A. T. Button. On the death of L. P. Stickney, druggist, Mr. McKinnon bought the business. He later sold to Mr. McGillivray. Alex. Graham came to Uxbridge and was proprietor of oatmeal mill for sixteen years. Since 1901 he has lived retired. He lives on Toronto street and is one of our most substantial citizens. In 1886, Charles Gould was Warden and R. P. Harman was Reeve. The Railway Round House and repair shops were burned. This was a hard blow to the town as the shops were not rebuilt and most of the men employed were moved to another place on the line. Louis MacDonald and his son Angus started in the jewelery business. Uxbridge at this time had a population of two thousand. Joseph Gould died in this year and is buried beside his father and mother in Quaker Hill cemetery.

In 1886, Father Allain was R. C. Priest. Ira G. Crosby, Rev. E. Cockburn, M.A., and Dr. J. Bascom were trustees of the High School. George Thompson was yardmaster in the railway yards. He got the fingers of his left hand taken off while coupling cars. The woolen mill burned down. In Joseph Gould's will it was found he had left \$2500.00 to be invested and the interest used each year for the relief of the poor in Uxbridge. He left also \$4500.00 to build a Public Library. Uxbridge was an active town. There were good stores, churches, schools, two newspapers and other things found in a large business center.

In 1884, Andrew Patterson had a small tannery on Main street north. Later Mr. George P. Beal went into partnership with him. A few years later George P. Beal and R. M. Beal, under the firm name of Beal Bros., bought the tannery from Andrew Patterson and enlarged the buildings. In 1898 George P. Beal bought out his brother and carried on the business with his three sons, i, e, F. C. N. R., and W. A. Beal. Extensive additions were built to the west and north. A new power plant was installed and a brick smoke-stack erected. About 1910, the tanning process was changed from the old bark process to the modern and up-to-date extract and drum process. From 1902 until the fire in Dec. 1912, the tannery was run under the management of R. N. Beal. Unfortunately for the



OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL, UXBRIDGE  
Burned in 1910

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

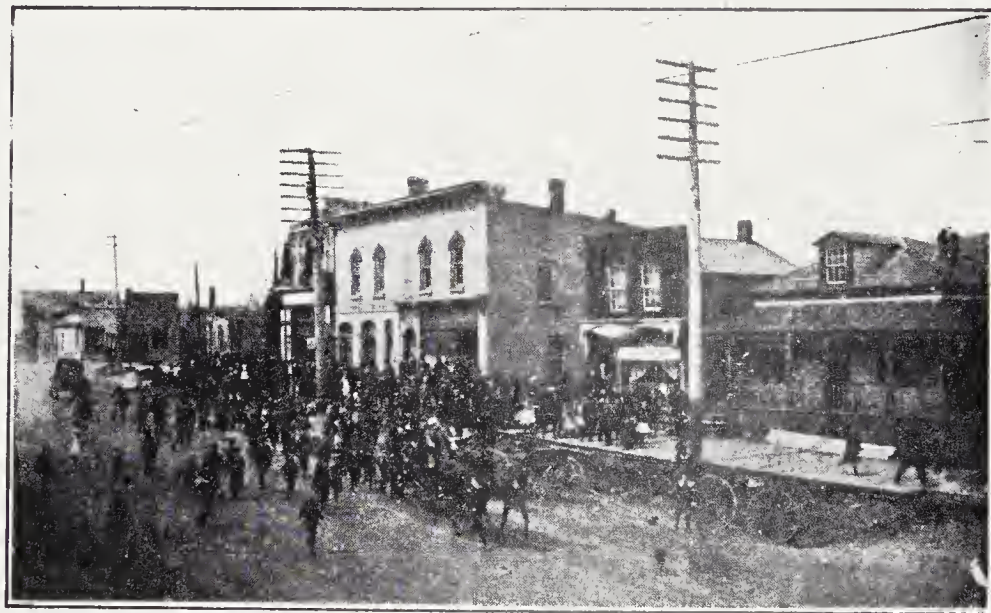
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firm and for the town, the tannery was destroyed by fire in 1912. The average number of employees was between forty and fifty. The brick smoke-stack, which is still standing, was built by David Long and contains forty thousand brick. The top is eighty-five feet from the ground. N. R. Beal, the manager of the tannery was a member of the Town Council for three years and spent a further three years as Mayor. An artesian well was sunk on the tannery property. It is 125 feet deep and has been supplying the immediate neighborhood for twenty years with "absolutely pure water. The following were some of the employees in the tannery: John McBrien, James Patterson, R. Stewart, Michael Brown, Charles Malvon, M. Watman, Reuben Vesey, William Vesey, Henry Vesey, James Buck, Harry Buck, M. Hickey, W. McKeown, George Long, William Wallace, D. Johnston, Peter Johnston, Wilson Johnston, Moses Linton, Sr., David Day, George Sriver, Thomas Wilson, Stephen Stemp, Alonzo Long, George Kerr, William Kerr, Albert Kerr, A. Melrose, T. Burns, Sam Dayton. (We are indebted to Mr. R. N. Beal of Toronto, for the above mentioned information concerning the tannery.)

In 1887, R. P. Harman was Reeve. The Public Library was built, with money left by Joseph Gould. Dr. Crosby, V. S., came here to practice. William Low became partner of McGuire & Low, Undertakers, Furniture, etc. J. G. Vicars, Joe Vicars and Ben Vicars operated a planing mill. E. D. Wilcox opened a jewellery business and telegraph office. In 1888 J. C. Raham built a carriage shop on Brock street and is still in business. A. D. Williams was Town Clerk. William Hamilton was Reeve. In 1889, F. Keller, Editor of Uxbridge Journal, died. His son, William Keller, took charge. In 1890, Hugh McKay, Dr. J. Bascom and James Watt were H. S. Trustees. In 1891, Harvey J. Gould, Sr., was Reeve. In 1892, A. J. Gould became owner of the marble works. He is still in business. Mr. F. Beaver was in the marble business before Mr. Gould. J. F. Brownscombe bought store run by Mr. Henry, on site where Post Office is now. Mr. Brownscombe employed forty clerks. That was a large business. Harvey J. Gould was Reeve.

In 1893, Ira G. Crosby, Dr. Horace Bascom and James Watt were H. S. Trustees. Harvey J. Gould was Reeve. John Hunter was Deputy-Reeve. In 1894 Harvey J. Gould was Reeve and H. O'Brien Deputy-Reeve. In 1895, Harvey J. Gould was both Warden and Reeve. John Hunter was Deputy-Reeve. Father O'Mally was R. C. Priest. The late Judge Chappelle had a law office with V. M.





North side of Brock Street, 1899

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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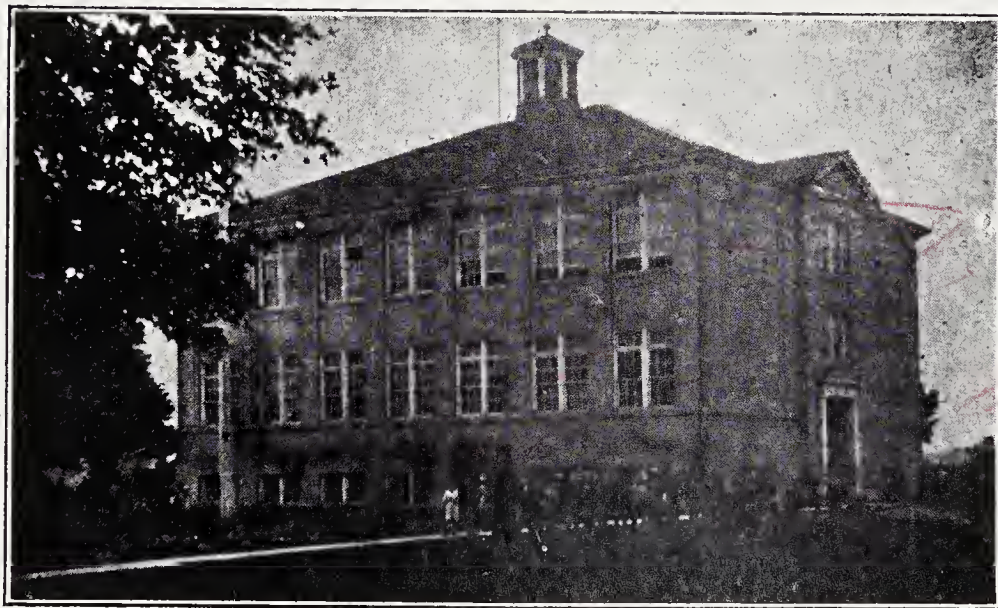
Hare as a business associate. Dr. W. F. Ganton, D.D.S., of Toronto University, came here and opened dental parlor. In 1896, T. C. Nicholls, B.A., purchased drug store from A. D. Weeks. J. B. Gould was Reeve and Charles Kelly was Deputy-Reeve. Dr. Horace Bascom, James Watt and George P. Thompson were H. S. Trustees.

In 1897, George Dowswell was a member of the County Council. In 1898, Samuel Anderson went into business as a barber. W. S. Ormiston of Toronto, became a lawyer with V. M. Hare as a business associate. Dr. Horace Bascom, John Imrie and George P. Thompson were H. S. Trustees. In 1899, James I. Walker was member of County Council. In 1900, William Hamilton was made Justice of the Peace. In 1901, R. P. Harman was member of County Council. In 1902, Robert St. John became owner of the Mansion House. Fred Stewart became a blacksmith on Brock street. S. L. Wright became a photographer.

IN 1903, Dr. McClintock, who graduated in medicine at Trinity College, Toronto, came to Uxbridge to practice. Alex. Hardy was member of the County Council. County Council members and town officials have been referred to because they used their power and influence at every opportunity to advance the interests of Uxbridge town, which meant the securing of grants for road building; bridge-building and any and all matters of benefit to the district they represented.

In 1904, Dr. Edward Bailey, V. S., came here to practice. In 1905, Dr. Horace Bascom, John Imrie and Dr. Clark were H. S. Trustees. William Low was Mayor. In 1906, R. F. Willis purchased drug business from Mr. McGillivray. William Low was Mayor. Watt & Co. opened a Gents Furnishing store. In 1907, the Palmer Piano Factory was built near Brock street railway crossing. Dr. W. C. Shier, B.A., a graduate of Toronto University, started to practice medicine. Alexander & Cheyne opened a grocery business. M. E. Rodman opened a blacksmith shop on Brock street. Dr. Crosby was Mayor. James Alexander & Son opened a high class Dry Goods and Gents Furnishing store.

In 1908, R. J. Moore was made Clerk of the Division Court. A. M. MacPhail bought out Mr. Cheyne, of Alexander & Cheyne, the business continuing under firm name of McPhail & Alexander. Dr. Crosby, V.S., was Mayor. S. S. Sharpe opened a law office. In 1909, A. Weiser and family came to town. Proprietors of Uxbridge Hardware Co. started business. William Thompson came to town. He



New Public School, Uxbridge



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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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was a director of Uxbridge Agricultural Society. Dr. Crosby V.S., was Mayor. C. H. Nix was Reeve. Dr. Crosby was appointed Town Clerk. F. G. Crosby opened a grocery and shoe business. In 1910 Miller & Doble opened a real estate and insurance business, Mr. Fred Thompson becoming connected with them at the same time. Norman Beal was Mayor. C. H. Nix was Reeve. Robert Fowler opened a cigar store and pool-room.

In 1911, Corner stone of Post Office and Armouries was laid by Col. S. S. Sharpe. Thomas Feasby was Director of Agricultural Society. Sharpe & Cooke became partners in a law practice. C. H. Nix sold harness business to A. A. Walters. Norman Beal was Mayor. J. C. Raham was Reeve. In 1912, A. M. MacPhail took over grocery and shoe business in his own name. Joseph Clyde purchased machine shop near Brock street railway crossing. Angus Smith became a dealer in harness and shoes. Norman Beal was Mayor, J. C. Raham was Reeve. Dr. F. E. Mellow, a graduate of Queen's University came here to practice medicine.

In 1913, Moore Bros., (W. J. and R. J.) bought out McGowan hardware and proceeded to enlarge the business. J. A. Veitch became baggageman at the station. T. C. Nicholls, B.A., was Mayor. William Foster was Reeve. In 1914, Dr. J. E. Moore and family moved to town, living in semi-retirement at "Mooreland Place". William Foster was Reeve. King & Knight became partners in a butcher business. Mr. J. C. King having retired previously. The Great War started. Col. S. S. Sharpe was busy man with parliamentary and military matters. H. G. Watson opened a butcher shop.

In Sept., 1915, Arthur M. St. John became station agent. A. M. MacPhail was a member of Town Council. He was chairman of finance committee. William Foster was Reeve. G. Etwell opened a garage. H. P. Cooke withdrew from firm of Sharpe & Cooke, Barristers. In 1916, Peter Johnston became a dealer in shoes. Walter Lapp was Mayor. William Foster was Reeve. V. M. Hare was made Secretary of Uxbridge Agricultural Society. Tunstall Bros., (Walter and Charles became painters, etc. J. F. Paxton bought Charles Gould's flour mill. Sharpe & Greig formed partnership in law firm. Many Uxbridge boys sailed from Canada.

In 1917, Mr. John Low became partner of McGuire & Low, undertakers, furniture, etc. Walter Lapp was Mayor. William Foster was Reeve. In 1918, A. M. MacPhail was Mayor. Ed. Newton was



Market Day in Uxbridge

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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Reeve. J. O. Bartlett was a baker. W. G. Gilfillan became manager of the Sterling Bank. Col. S. S. Sharpe, M.P., D.S.O., died and was buried in Uxbridge with full military honors. W. F. Greig carried on law business. Philip Wilows started a grocery store. Matthew Middleton started a grocery store. H. J. Cave bought "The Times" from R. H. Davey. Armistice was signed. Peace !

In the winter of 1915-16, Uxbridge was a real military center, a great number of homes having soldier boarders. The jail was "the clink" in front of which the sentry paced to and fro. The Gold Medal Furniture Factory was turned into a "shell box" factory. The whole town was trying to assist with war preparations. The I. O. D. E. (Independent Order Daughters of the Empire) worked valiantly. Uxbridge Branch, Canadian Patriotic Fund was Organized. Everything that could be done was done and then one day the 116th with their bugle band blaying, marched out of town on their way to France—A mile out of town the tinkle, tinkle of an odd note was wafted back on the breeze and they were gone.

In France the 116th Battalion made a name for themselves, that will never be erased from the scrolls of time. They have their names written on the stars. The Uxbridge boys and other members of the Battalion along with the allied forces, certainly saved for this town all that is in it. The late Col. S. S. Sharpe was member of Parliament at Ottawa, while he was in France. For a wonderful piece of strategy, Col. Sharpe was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) The late Col. Sharpe also held O.B.E. (Order British Empire) Col. Sharpe, M.P., D.S.O., O.B.E. died and was buried in Uxbridge cemetery with full military honors, May 1918.

In 1919, A. M. MacPhail was Mayor. H. H. Mulligan opened a barber shop. William and Henry Vesey bought G. S. Vernon's bakery. A. E. Feir became owner of chopping mill. George Gerrow was Reeve. Gerrow & Gray opened a bakery and confectionery. W. S. Hochberg opened a dry goods store. Whitney Bros., (Jack and Fred) opened a high class shoe and gents furnishing store. W. F. Greig was appointed Town Solicitor. John M. Smith became an implement agent. Mark Sing opened a laundry.

In 1920, William Hamilton J.P., was made Police Magistrate. Heard Bros. opened a butcher shop. George Gerrow was Reeve. George Campbell took over Duncan Campbell's tailoring business.





South side of Brock Street, Uxbridge, looking east

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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Charles Bennett, a veteran, opened a shoe repair shop. Gordon McLean bought out Fowler's Pool and tobacco business. In 1921, Mr. H. Shulman started "Strand Theatre". George Gerrow was Reeve. J. W. Gould was Mayor. C. E. Baker opened a bakery and confectionery store. W. C. Pollard, LL.B., a graduate of Alberta University and Osgoode Hall, Toronto, came to Uxbridge to practice law. He is author of the book "Pioneering in the Prairie West", which draws attention to Uxbridge wherever read. Dr. H. L. Ballentine, D.D.S., came to Uxbridge to practice dentistry. F. E. Robinson opened a tin-smith and plumbing business.

In 1922, A. J. DeCarle of Toronto, purchased the "Uxbridge Journal" from A. V. Nolan. George Gerrow was Reeve. S. Marchen became an insurance Agent. J. W. Gould was Mayor. Philip Willows had a grocery store under name of "Superior Store", this being one of a chain system. Matthew Middleton became manager of "Dominion Store", this being one of a chain system. Jack Bustard, a veteran became an electrical contractor.

In 1923, High School was built. C. P. King was Mayor. W. J. Hickling opened a grocery store. George Gerrow was Reeve. J. W. Forsyth opened a barber shop.

In 1924, R. W. Pollock purchased drug store from T. C. Nicholls. A. G. Tipper of Huntsville, opened a garage. Charles Hockley, a veteran, became Chief of Police. Lambe Bros. (George and Merle) became grain, coal and potato dealers for Canada Grain Co., with four warehouses and are still in business. Streets were paved. Motor fire truck and equipment purchased. C. P. King was Mayor. Mr. Thomas Hanna opened a bakery on Brock street. F. H. Wilkinson was member of council. Roy Goode started Uxbridge Creamery. George Gerrow was Reeve.

In 1925, Capt. Richie took charge of Salvation Army. George N. Gerrow was Mayor. William Marquis became Real Estate Dealer along with Auctioneering. Henry Smith was Reeve. A. E. Card opened a garage on Bascom street. Harvey J. Gould, Jr., took charge of business formerly operated by his father, Harvey J. Gould. P. Harsell opened a barber shop.

In 1926, W. G. Gilfillan became District Supt. of Crown Life Insurance Company. Greig & Littlejohn became partners in a law practice. A. S. Bean opened a garage on Toronto street. J. W. Johnston became a radio dealer. Lieut. Purdy of Salvation Army, arrived in Uxbridge. George



The Back Pond, showing Harman's Foundry



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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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Gerrow was Mayor. A. M. St. John was Reeve. R. C. Brown became manager of Standard Bank. Lee's cafe was opened for business.

In 1927, A. A. Walters built a large public garage. Arthur M. St. John, C.N.R. agent, was elected Mayor. His Worship, is a young man—the youngest ever elected as chief citizen. W. S. Pollard, LL.B. was elected Reeve. John Low, Fred Wilkinson, Andrew Page, Walter Tunstell, Henry Madill and Gordon McLean were members of Council. Mr. C. A. Bowins of Coboconk bought Superior Store. A. F. Carter, a jeweller, bought out Harry Blaney.

### THE PRESENT

Uxbridge is a quiet town. Many farmers have found this place their ideal to retire to and why not when in years past they helped feed this town, keep its stores going? There are several stock speculators here—capitalists and near capitalists. Money seems to be available for some purposes. Industrially, Uxbridge is not very active. There are two large factory buildings empty. Uxbridge has several large sign boards in the town so "he who runs may read." The Gold Medal Radio Factory is being offered for sale. That is a fine chance for some firm to start a factory in a good town. The old Organ Factory was purchased by Mr. Weiser. He has also been a merchant, operating a large store on Brock street for a number of years. He has been one of the largest tax payers. "Mr. Weiser has to a large degree the Jewish foresight in business and we wouldn't be surprised if he brings some industry to Uxbridge or turns over the old organ factory building to some company. The old High School building is available too for some purpose. There are seventeen gasoline tanks in town which should be able to keep the cars moving.

To-day Uxbridge is a pretty town with cute little bobbed hair girls tripping its streets. There are many beautiful homes, well-kept lawns, a large number of motor cars to easily and quickly reach the numerous streams and trout preserves or lakes. Only a few minutes ride from Uxbridge and you walk through a forest carpeted with pine needles, moss and green verdure. Scenery? It is everywhere. Return to Uxbridge and the radio will give you pleasure or news of the day. You can be in touch with the outside world by telephone, telegraph, railway, mail and taxi. Yes we have much to



North side of Brock Street, Uxbridge, looking east

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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be thankful for and the best of all is, we are under British rule. We give a description some of the things now in Uxbridge activities and buildings.

The Public Library is a brick building with a tower in which is a reliable clock. This building was built by money left for the purpose by Joseph Gould. The Town Council makes a yearly grant towards the upkeep. Mr. Littlejohn who is principal of the Public School is also the librarian at the Public Library. The Library is in three parts or rooms i, e, the free reading room open to the public; the reference library and the library proper. In the reading room are found the daily papers; popular magazines and weekly papers. The reference library is very complete and the library proper, from which anyone may take a book after paying a small fee for a card, has over seven thousand volumes. The library houses what is undoubtedly the largest and best selection of reading matter in any town in Canada the size of Uxbridge and is and could be one of the greatest aids to education if taken advantage of by the citizens. Students of both Public and High Schools, secure books from this library as a help to their school work.

At the present time there are two Federal Government buildings, i. e. the Canadian National Railway depot and the Post Office. The latter building is well built and furnished. There is an automatic stamping machine and other equipment to facilitate the rapid and yet efficient handling of his majesty's mail. Uxbridge post office is a central office from which several rural routes radiate. Great quantities of mail are handled in this office. It is to the credit of Mr. William Hamilton, the Postmaster and Miss Veda Nicholls and Mrs. Hazel Thompson, his capable assistants, that the thousands of letters and other mail matter is so expeditiously handed. There are about four hundred lock-boxes and the general delivery serves quite a number. The appearance of the Post Office inside is one which at once becomes noticeable, appearing somewhat like a city bank. There is a wide waiting room with desk for convenience of the public. A heavy brass semi-circular bar prevents crowding in front of the general delivery wicket. The Post Office interior is divided from the waiting room by the box cases, registered letter and money order counters. These two departments have brass bars above counter. The Postmaster's private office is adjacent to the boxes. The flooring is one of beauty. It is a semi-noiseless composition—a tile flooring. Mr. Hamilton not only is the Postmaster but he is also Town Treasurer;





ALL WERE OVER 80 YEARS OLD

Allan Long  
Mr. Rusnell

Mr. Palmer  
Robt. Baird

Mr. Allan  
Jos. Reeves

Mr. Shell  
Wm. Fisher

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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Police Magistrate member of the orchestra. These and other activities such as Hon. Pres. Old Boys' and Girls' Re-union, no doubt contributes to his mental and physical alertness. The Post Office has a resident caretaker, Mr. Moses Linton, living apartments being in the top storey. A tower in which is a large clock with four faces, like "Big Ben" and which is electrically lighted at night, makes the Post Office an imposing building. It is on Brock street near the depot. The Armouries are also in the basement. The corner stone of this building was laid Dec. 2nd, 1911, by the late Col. S. S. Sharpe.

### GOVERNMENT OFFICE

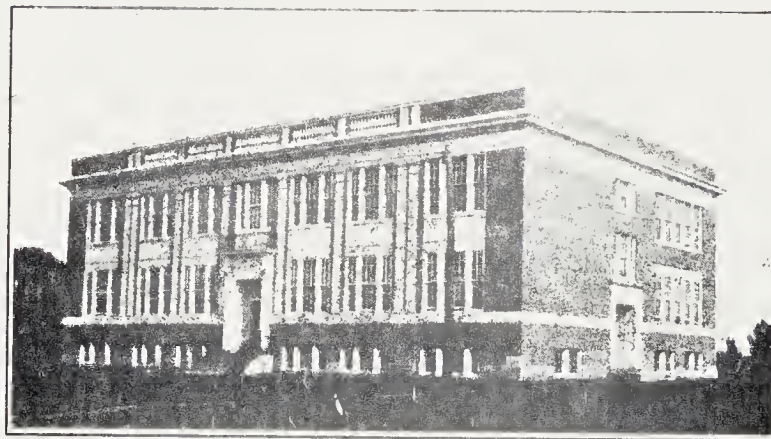
A Provincial Government office, i.e, branch of the Department of Agriculture, is in The Times block. Mr. W. M. Croskery is the manager. It was placed in Uxbridge as a convenient location to serve the farmers of North Ontario. Mr. J. W. Widdifield, M.P.P., was instrumental in having this office located here.

### TROUTMERE GARDENS

In 1914, Mr. G. S. Chapman and family purchased some land about a mile south of Uxbridge. Many short sighted people said it was worthless. Mr. Chapman who was far sighted thought differently. He paid most attention to only one acre of swampy land. He used brains in his work and to-day that acre of ground is said to be "the most productive acre in the county." From it is grown between sixty and seventy tons of celery in a season. It is shipped to many points in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. On the property also is a green house (100x32) feet in size. G. N. Chapman is a partner in the business. He is the grower. His father is general manager. There is a private trout pond amid lovely surroundings.

### MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE

The Music Hall is a fine brick building located on Main street. It is electrically lighted. A spacious gallery with two boxes is appreciated by the crowds who attend concerts in this building. There is a commodious stage, the curtain having a scene "The Devils Gap" painted on it. The gallery is equipped with opera chairs. Many famous musicians and speakers have appeared on the Music Hall stage.



New \$100,000.00 High School, Uxbridge



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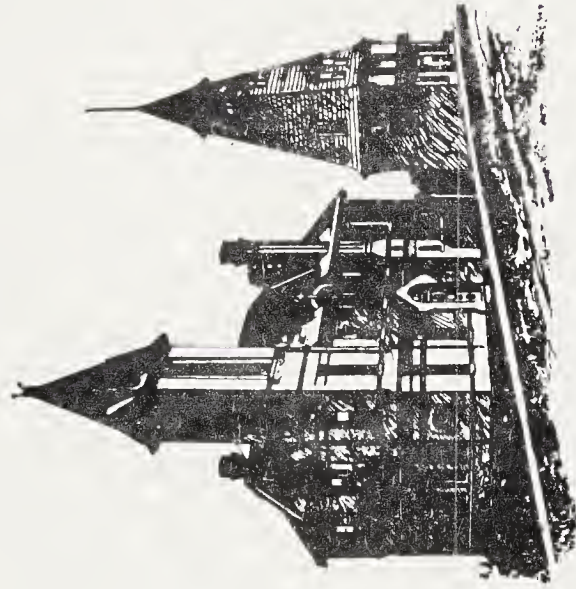
## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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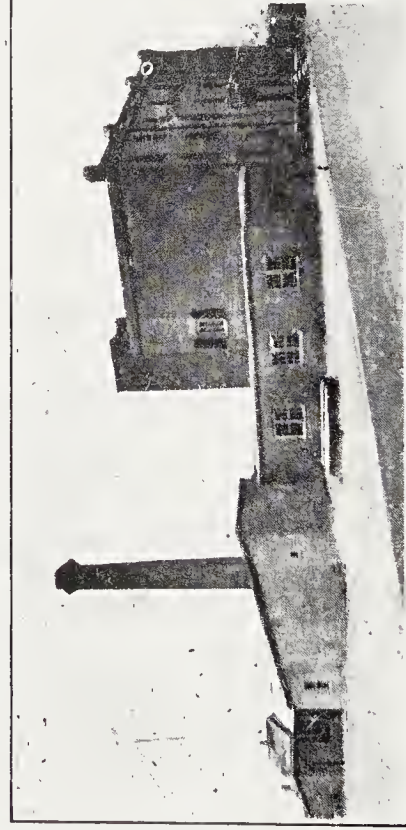
The Strand Theatre is on Main street. This theatre is a movie. It started crude and small, like all great things must start. Now it is one of the best north of Toronto. It has a seating capacity of about three hundred. Mr. H. Shulman, owner and manager shows a good class of films and keeps his theatre quiet which is appreciated. Miss Ethel Shulman has a confectionery booth in connection.

### HIGH SCHOOL

The old High School built in 1887 was located across from the United church on First Ave. It served its purpose as long as it was able to conform to the regulations of the Department of Education, but as time went on and new regulations were passed by the Department, the Uxbridge High School became obsolete. It was imperative that it either had to be remodelled and enlarged or a new one built. The latter course was decided upon. Many now famous and highly successful men and women studied in the old H. S. The new High School was built in 1923. It is a magnificent building, and is, as the Inspector remarked, "a city school in a country town." This school is well equipped. There is a chemical laboratory, size considered equal to those found in Universities. There is also a portion of the building devoted to the study of natural history with mounted specimens. The class rooms are well planned. There is in this building a large gymnasium, equipped with flying rings, vaulting horse etc. better than some Y. M. C. A. outfits, which are calculated to help develop the physical. Adjacent to the gymnasium are shower baths for the pupils. There is a large auditorium, in which school concerts literary meetings, etc., are held. The seats in this room were paid for by former high school students and each contributor has his or her name, burnt in, on back of seat. The parents and friends delight in attending meetings in this room, which in the winter months is always comfortable. There is a commodious stage and dressing room. The auditorium is electrically lighted. The students keep good order and some really high class entertainments have been given. Mr. Ganton Gibson is the caretaker. The following has been the teaching staff. Mr. Burchell, B.A., Principal, teaching science. Mr. M. F. White, B.A., Assistant Principal, history and English, physical and cadet instructor. Mr. S. A. Purvis, B.Sc., mathematics. Miss J. Power, B.A., Classics. Miss D. Emberson, B.A., Physical culture and general subjects. Miss M. Underwood, B.A., Moderns and English. Miss Russell, B. A., (now Mrs. C. B. Willis). Miss L. Richards, B. A.



Public Library and Bell Tower, Uxbridge



Uxbridge Piano and Organ Factory, destroyed by fire

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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The new High School is very imposing. It is built of brick and cut stone. It has a campus of about three acres in what was in the early days, the land of J. H. Plank, on East side of Uxbridge. The interior of this building is very beautiful and fortunate is the student attending the Uxbridge High School. There is an electrically lighted main entrance with a wide corridor on the walls of which are brass plates commemorating the names of those students who were killed in the Great War. There are two side entrances leading into a long wide corridor, on the walls of which are pictures, bulletins etc.. From this corridor, cloak rooms lead, also the Principal's office, the chemical laboratory and natural history room. Two class rooms are entered from the cloak rooms. Two stairways lead down to the gymnasium and side doors, also two stairways lead to the upper class rooms and auditorium. Those in favor of the building of this school surely had vision and courage to keep Uxbridge in the forefront educationally. The school cost over one hundred thousand dollars. If you ever have the chance, see the inside of this building.

### INDUSTRIAL

Three blacksmith shops; two planing mills; four bake shops; "Troutmere Gardens"; Machine Shop; Six garages; Carriage shop; Two newspapers; Two lumber yards; a dry kiln; a marble works; Tile maker; Uxbridge Creamery, Roy Goode manager. This creamery has a production of 170,000 lbs. of butter each year; Chopping mill, owned and operated by A. E. Feir; Real Flour Mill, Mr. Wesley Real owner and manager. This mill has a capacity of fifty barrels of "Merry Wives" pastry flour per day. The above is about the present situation industrially but the future holds greater things in store for Uxbridge.

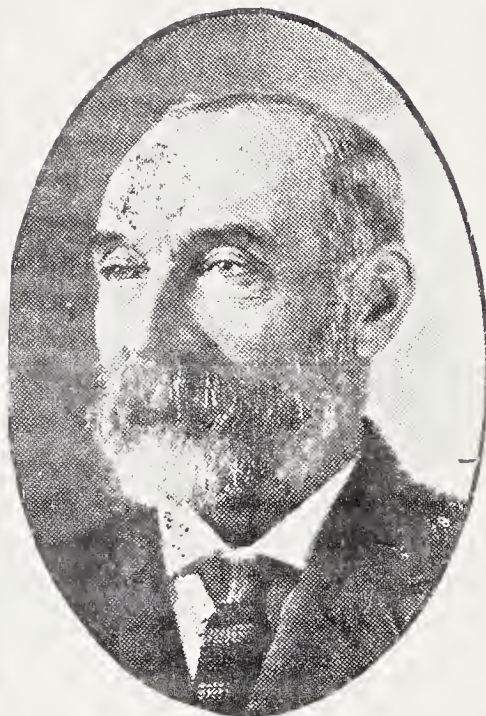
### ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER

Isaac J. Gould gave Uxbridge the first electric light. The Gould electric light plant was operated as a private concern and the light was appreciated ! All was well until the clock struck twelve each night and then the town went into inky darkness. The lights had been turned off ! When a fire occurred in the middle of the night the firemen stumbled in the darkness. J. W. Gould continued to operate

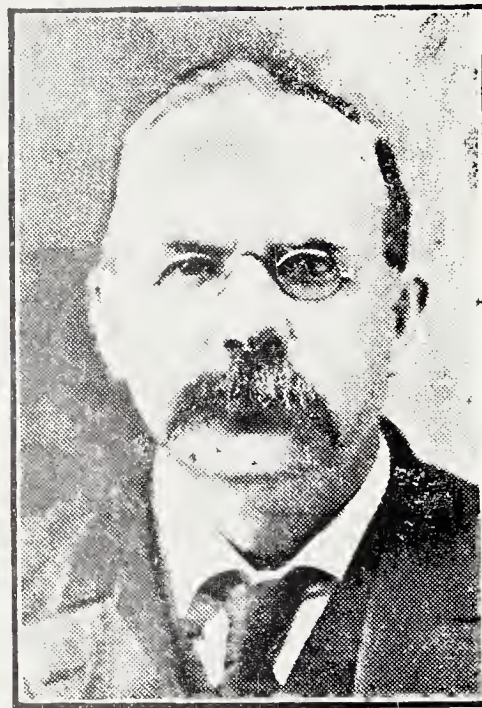




Late Col. S. S. Sharpe



Late James Nokes



Late William Low

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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the plant until the great Hydro system was getting underway. Dr. W. C. Shier, a keen student of electricity, knew of the benefits which the Hydro was conferring on other places in the Province. He strongly advised the securing of Hydro for Uxbridge. Although a very busy professional man, he found time to help secure contracts for the service. It is largely due his untiring efforts that Uxbridge now is lighted day and night and all sorts of powermachines and appliances are operated in this town by Hydro. In March, 1922, when the town was seeking the entry of Hydro, there were 147 domestic consumers, 6 power consumers and 74 commercial consumers signed up, besides 120 street lamps. To-day, there are 236 domestic consumers; 11 power consumers; 94 commercial consumers, besides 129 street lamps.

Mr. A. M. MacPhail and Dr. W. C. Shier have been Utility Commissioners since Hydro first came to ease labor and light our way. The Mayor of each year was a Commissioner. Dr. Shier was chairman. Mr. A. W. J. St. John is Superintendent of the Uxbridge Utility Commission.

### BANKS

The Dominion Bank is located the corner of Main and Brock streets, in the Hardy block. Mr. D. T. Hepburn is the manager. The Standard Bank is a beautiful building, in nice grounds on the corner of Brock and Toronto streets. Mr. R. C. Brown is Manager.

### WAREHOUSES

Uxbridge is well supplied with warehouses. Lambe Bros, potato, coal and grain dealers have four. Uxbridge Hardware Co., has two; W. S. Lapp, potato and seed dealer has two; Joseph Kennedy, potato dealer has one; Moore Bros., hardware, have two; Flynn & Coffee, potato dealers, have two; United Farmers of Ontario (U.F.O.) have one. Mr. Clifford Gray is the manager. This warehouse has a turn-over of \$265,000.00 a year. Uxbridge is famous for potatoes. In a certain Chicago hotel, the menu card has the following significant item, "Uxbridge Potatoes."

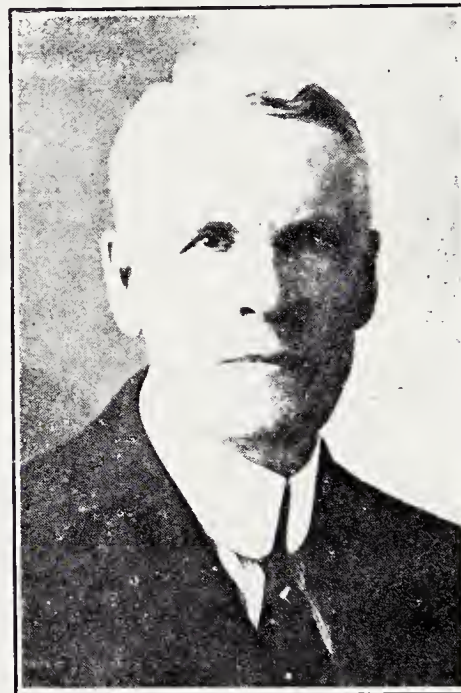




Harvey J. Gould, Sr.



W. H. Keller



Wm. Hamilton, Police Magistrate



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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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### PROFESSIONS

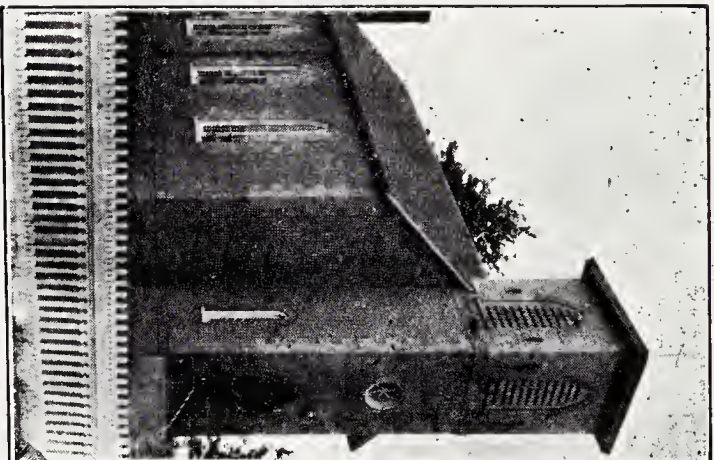
Druggists—Medical Doctors—Ministers of the Gospel—Professors of Music—School Teachers—Editors—Veterinarians—Chiropractors—Dentists — Lawyers—Authors—Journalists — Inventors and Nurses, are well represented, the members of the various branches of learning, having in some cases very high degrees.

### PARKS

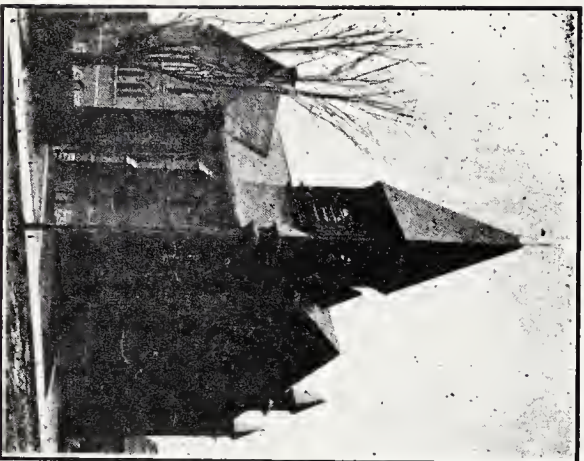
The Athletic field is an area for public enjoyment. There they play tennis and baseball and the girls sometimes play softball. Elgin Park is adjacent to the town on the south side. It is the location of the Spring Fair. It has a good race track, inside of which is a natural park. Massive trees shelter from the sun. Elgin Lake, a small body of water is on one side between park and the town. This park has no flower beds. On another side of Elgin Lake, is the "Memorial Park." This is beautifully located. It has benches, tables, well kept grass, flowers and gun captured in World War, also a rustic lunch house and large pedestal urn. The waters of Elgin Lake reflect the shore line very beautifully in its mirror-like surface. The I.O.D.E. have the credit for the appearance of "Memorial Park." The ravine with the creek in it, between Main street and Toronto street north, may some day be turned into a wonder play park for children.

### TELEPHONE OFFICE.....

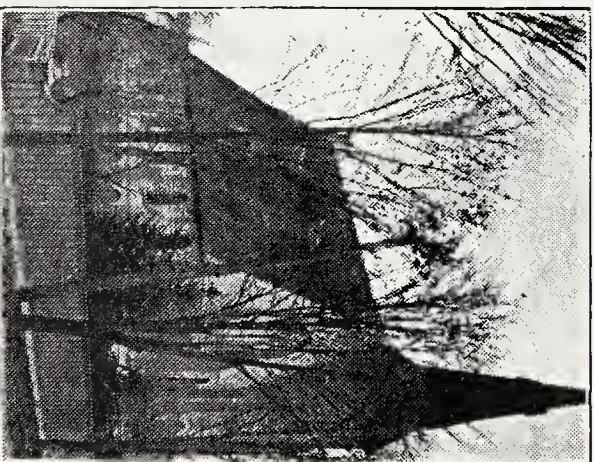
Home Telephone Co., Mr. A. Hoover, President. Chief Operator at Uxbridge is Miss Myrtle Knight. The other operators in order of length of service are Miss Mary Vesey, Mrs. A. Shier (night operator) Miss Sylvia Norton, Miss Myrtle Palmer, and Miss Pearl Gable. The telephone staff, with their deft fingers and alert brains keep the business of this town moving as they quickly connect up the store with a house or a speculator with a distant broker, or a sick room with a doctor. Mr. A. Madill is the plant lineman. The Bell Telephone is connected for long distance calls.



Sacred Heart of Jesus, R. C. Church



United Church, Uxbridge



St. Paul's Anglican Church  
Uxbridge

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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### BOARD OF TRADE

President, A. M. MacPhail. The Board of Trade was formed to further the interests of the Town. The C.N.R. timetable gives in Jan. 2nd, 1927 issue an erroneous impression to travelers all over the world with respect to Uxbridge. It gives Uxbridge a population of only 856. It is expected the Board of Trade will draw the attention of the R. R. officials to the error and have it corrected. The population is about fourteen hundred. It costs thousands of dollars to get new citizens. Why not spend a few thousand in developing new industries and keep the citizens we now have ? The cost would come back in many ways.

### WHOLESALE HOUSES

Mr. Gordon McLean is a wholesale (jobber) tobacconist. The Imperial Oil Co., Limited, have a wholesale distributing plant here for oil and gasoline. They have three large storage tanks, warehouse and other buildings which are fire proof. Mr. E. Anderson is the local manager. His trucks distribute to about one hundred square miles of territory.

### CHURCHES

The Presbyterian Church—is a brick building in grounds a V shape. It has entrances from two streets. It was built in 1884. Rev. J. C. Robinson is the pastor. It is lighted with electricity and has a pipe organ—Miss Oliver being the organist.

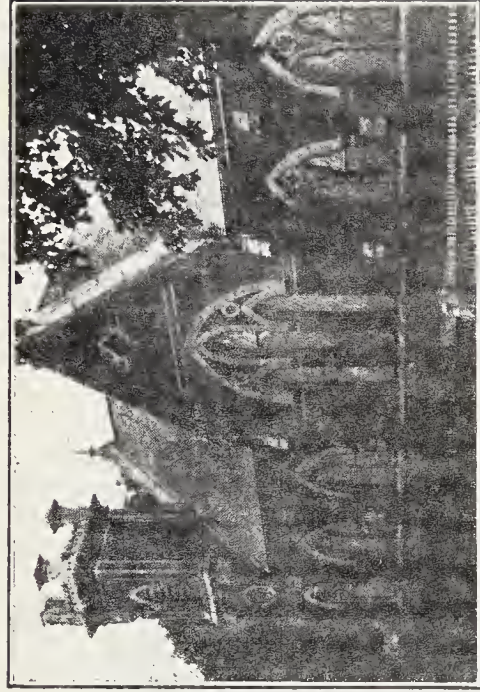
The Free Methodist Church—Is on Main street south. It has been built for over forty years. Rev. W. H. Linstead is the pastor.

The Anglican Church—is a beautiful white brick building with a high steeple. It is on Toronto street, south. Rev. E. B. Taylor is the Rector. Mrs. Wesely Real is the organist. A fine electric pipe organ was recently installed. Church was built when Rev. Davidson was Rector and is one of the most beautiful churches in Canada.

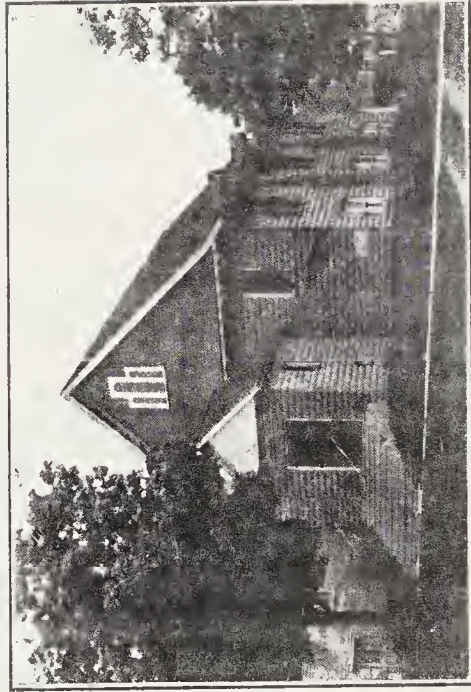
The Baptist church—is on Brock street, west, just on the edge of the business district. It is built of cement blocks. Mrs. Ed. Long is the organist and Rev. J. R. Baldwin, the pastor.

The Roman Catholic Church—is a brick building on Toronto street, north. The name of this is

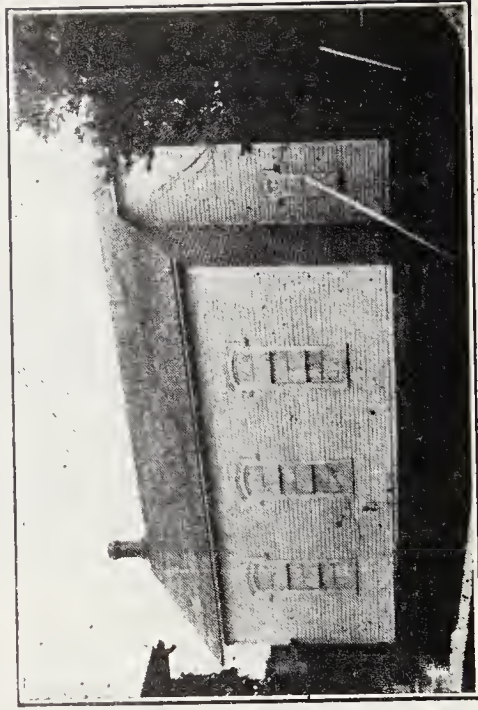




Chalmer's Presbyterian Church, Uxbridge



Baptist Church, Uxbridge



Free Methodist Church, Uxbridge

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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"The Sacred Heart of Jesus". It was built in 1860 when Uxbridge was a mission under the care of Father Braire of Vroomanton. It became a separate church in 1897. The Presbytery (the residence of the Priest) adjoins and is also built of brick. The church grounds have a frontage of about two hundred feet on Toronto street. Father Keane, the present popular Priest took charge on Nov. 21, 1918.

The United Church is a magnificent seventy-five thousand dollar red brick building on First Avenue. It seats about twelve hundred. A fine gallery is on the sides and end. The Business Men's Bible Class bring many famous speakers here to address meetings held in this church. There is a beautiful pipe organ. Miss Ruby Nicholls, Mus.Bac. is the organist. The church was built during pastorate of Rev. Peter Addison. Rev. A. E. Owen is the present pastor.

The Salvation Army Citadel is on Brock street, near railway crossing. Capt. T. W. Richie and Lieut. B. Purdy are in charge.

### FIRE BRIGADE

The Uxbridge Fire Brigade are a very efficient army. They are strategists when a battle against the fire demon is underway. To assist them they have a fine new motor fire-truck, and plenty of hose. Below zero in winter or in sweltering heat in the day-time or in the night-time these men respond to an "alarm" and their quickness and brain work at a fire has saved thousands of dollars worth of property that would have been destroyed through the lethargy of less efficient men. The following are on the roll: Capt., William O'Hara; 1st Lieut., A. A. Walters; 2nd Lieut., Walter Tunstell; Secretary, Thomas Leask; Treasurer, John Low; M. E. Rodman, Charles Tunstell, Lyman Nicholls, Cecil Heard, William Musselman, Percy King, Oscar Long, Stewart Suggitt.

The Uxbridge Fire Brigade is considered very competent, by the Provincial Inspector who sometimes appears when least expected and watches the preparations the brigade make to fight a fire. The slogan of the Fire Brigade is always "Speed and Efficiency."

### PUBLIC SCHOOL

Education first starts at home, but when the child reaches about six years of age, the Public School has another pupil.

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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There are many people who can recollect when school houses were few and far between—when the highest ambition of parents was that their children should read and write. There are people who can remember when the teachers had to take board as part of the pay. In the early days the school houses were of frame construction and the furniture of the rudest description—the walls were utterly bare, maps, charts etc., were unknown and there are people who can recall their first impressions when they saw unrolled before their eyes a map of this world which they heard for the first time had been bowling around the sun for thousands of years. Like many dwelling houses, the school was heated by means of an immense fire place in which blazed tremendous logs cut from the adjacent woods—a system that served the double purpose of heating and ventilation. Of fresh air, indeed there was no lack, for after a few years occupation, the building disclosed many holes and crevices through which wind or rain found an easy entrance and through which the pupils tired of their accustomed toil, might espy the progress of the world outside. Those old school houses have disappeared, but they furnished an education to some of our famous men and women. To-day, there is in Uxbridge, a large brick public school, heated with furnaces. The school grounds are large. The teachers have under their care, perhaps a coming Premier or a gifted architect or a brilliant surgeon or sympathetic nurse or school teacher, who knows? The future development at some time of this town may be in the mind of some pupil now attending the Public School. Mr. J. E. Littlejohn is the Principal. The other members of the staff are: Mrs. Soper, Miss Dorothy Anderson, Miss Smith, Miss Ruth Rynard, Miss Ganton, Miss Ward.

### RAILWAY

The Canadian National Railway Branch line, Toronto to Port Hope, passes through Uxbridge. It is far different travelling now to what it was in the early days. Then slowly moving wagon trains made the journey to and from this place. Now vestibuled trains, luxurious in appointment perform the same service. The present Mayor of the town, Mr. A. M. St. John, is the C.N.R. agent here. He was appointed in Sept. 1915 and his apparent efficiency has kept him located at Uxbridge which is the most important freight and passenger point between Toronto and Lindsay. Mr. J. A. Veitch



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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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is the baggageman and has been for fourteen years. The Toronto and Nipissing railway changed into the Grand Trunk, and later into the C.N.R. and each change brought better service. The Uxbridge station is well finished and equipped. There is a ladies waiting room on one side—men's waiting room on the other side, the ticket, telegraph and business offices being in between. There are about five hundred feet of platform. There are five passenger trains a day. It is estimated that three hundred cars of live stock are shipped from here every year.

### STREETS

Brock street running east and west is the principal business street. In early days the most of the stores were on Main street, but the railway station being located on the other side of the town, made the stores move up on Brock street. Toronto street south and Brock street are paved. The streets are all clean and beautifully treed, which makes motoring or strolling along them a real pleasure. Cement sidewalks are on nearly all streets. This street development has been the result of the cumulative efforts of many Councils from the beginning of Uxbridge until to-day. The present and future councils will not have stumps, rocks and bog holes to contend with. Those conditions were handled by the "old boys" for which we thank them. Brock street at night is like a "great white way" as a result of hydro.

There are several fraternal societies in town. The Masons and Chapter are the largest, having over two hundred members. Lodge rooms over Alexander's store. The Oddfellows and Orangemen have rooms over Strand Theatre. The Sons of England have rooms over Moore's hardware. Visiting members of the above lodges will no doubt find their brothers who will show them around.

### CEMETERY

This area of land, although outside of Uxbridge, IS Uxbridge. Many of the old boys and girls are sleeping there. Take plenty of time, from the fun and frolics of life, to commune with your dead friend, mother, father, sister, child or who ever it may be. It is kept as nice as the facilities will

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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permit. Messrs Silver and Clough are the gentlemen who take care of the "city of the dead." A great many who now rest in Uxbridge cemetery and Quaker Hill cemeteries helped build the early Uxbridge. Let us honor them !

### ATHLETICS

While lacrosse was at one time the vogue here, it has been replaced by baseball, tennis and lawn bowling. Other kinds of sport can be found in a pool room and bowling alley. In the winter the Arena, a magnificent building for the purpose, is the scene of curling and exciting hockey matches. Uxbridge generally has a team in the O. H. A. There have been games here at which over twelve hundred people paid admission each night. Uxbridge has one of the best athletic fields in the Province.

### BUSINESS

There are three hardware stores. Moore Bros. hardware store is 100 feet long and filled with material and tools for construction purposes. The Uxbridge Hardware Co., store is 150 feet in length. This store is as large as many city stores and has a big turnover. In fact the two hardware stores mentioned are prepared to build and equip a house or any number of them. They both have lumber yards and if Uxbridge attracts a few industries, they could supply the houses for additional population. They evidently established such large stores in the expectation of Uxbridge developing. There are over seventy business concerns in operation in Uxbridge. This is a very large number when the population of about fourteen hundred people is considered. Uxbridge is the market centre for four rich townships and this fact is the cause of the large number of firms doing business. Any fine Saturday night in summer, there are about three hundred motor cars parked. The farmers like to come to Uxbridge and the merchants' cash registers ring as a result. Mr. John Watt thinks he is the oldest living business man in Uxbridge.

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## THE STORY OF UXBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

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It was the idea of the author to write the story of Uxbridge chronologically. This was done as far as information would allow, but names came up which could not be placed correctly according to dates. The following should have a place and are therefore noted. The reader perhaps will be able to place them from memory according to their time and activity in the life of this town.

The Division Court Clerkship was held by Joseph Dickey, Mr. J. E. Walks, T. W. Chapple, Z. Hemphill, Joseph E. Gould and is now held by R. J. Moore.

The following legal men have practised in Uxbridge, some of whom have been mentioned previously: James Lemon, Mr. Bain, H. M. Howell, K. C., Col. J. A. McGillivray, Judge Chapple, E. C. Campbell, F. N. Raines, R. M. Noble, W. S. Ormiston, Col. S. S. Sharpe, Henry Cooke K. C., W. C. Pollard, Greig & Littlejohn. The Medical Profession brought forth: Dr. Nation, who commenced in 1847, Dr. Joseph Bascòm, Dr. Forrest, Dr. Clark, Dr. Black, Dr. Horace Bascom, Dr. McClintock, Dr. Shier and Dr. Mellow.

1873 Joseph Gould, Reeve; A. D. Williams, Clerk. 1874, I. J. Gould, Reeve. 1875, I. J. Gould, Reeve. 1876, George Wheeler, Reeve. 1877, George Wheeler, Reeve. 1878, George Wheeler, Reeve. 1879, I. J. Gould, Reeve. 1880, I. J. Gould, Reeve. 1881, I. J. Gould, Reeve. 1882, I. J. Gould, Reeve. 1883, I. J. Gould, Reeve. 1884, R. P. Harman, Reeve. 1885, R. P. Harman, Reeve. 1886, Dr. J. Bascom, Mayor; R. P. Harman, Reeve. 1887, Dr. J. Bascom, Mayor; R. P. Harman, Reeve. 1888, Dr. J. Bascom, Mayor, Wm. Hamilton, Reeve. 1889, W. Smith, Mayor; R. P. Harman, Reeve. A. D. Williams, Clerk. 1890, J. A. McGillivray, Mayor. R. P. Harman, Reeve. 1891, A. Patterson, Mayor. H. J. Gould, Reeve. 1892, Wm. Hamilton, Mayor. H. J. Gould, Reeve. 1893, Wm. Hamilton, Mayor. H. J. Gould, Reeve. 1894, J. B. Gould, Mayor. H. J. Gould, Reeve. 1895, J. B. Gould, Mayor. H. J. Gould, Reeve. John Hunter, Deputy-Reeve. by Mr. Crosby, seconded by Mr. Cherpaw, that about one dozen seats be placed in Elgin Park at Town's expense.)

1896. Mayor H. J. Gould, F. W. Raines. J. B. Gould, Reeve; Charles Kelly, Deputy-Reeve. H. A. Crosby, seconded by Mr. Lord, asked leave to introduce a by-law to authorize Huron & Ontario



# THE STORY OF UxBRIDGE—PAST AND PRESENT

Railway to lay out and operate an iron or street railway for the passage of cars, carriages or vehicles adapted to same, upon and along certain streets or roads of Town of Uxbridge. Read three times and carried. Councillors at that meeting, Aug. 11th, 1896, were: Deputy-Reeve, Kelly; Councillors H. A. Crosby, A. W. Crosby, Nix, Lord, Foster, Richard. Sept. 8. Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Kelly, that Chief of Police get bills printed warning people not to ride bicycles on sidewalks.

1897, R. P. Harman, Mayor; James Richards, Reeve. Council: Nix, Crosby, Baird, Raham. 1898, Wm. Foster, Mayor. J. H. O'Brien, Reeve. A. D. Williams, Clerk. C. H. Nix, Deputy-Reeve. Councillors: Crosby, Croxall, Hall, Baird, Raham, Dobson, and Nicholls present. 1899, Wm. Foster, Mayor. J. W. Gould, Clerk. 1900, H. A. Crosby, Mayor. J. W. Gould, Clerk. Council: E. R. Anderson, Chas. Kelly, T. C. Nicholls, C. H. Nix, R. M. Doble, James Reid. School Trustees: R. P. Harman, W. S. Ormiston, H. S. Peters. 1901, Chas. Kelly, Mayor. Tender of E. R. Anderson to build a Town Hall, accepted, Aug. 13th. Cost \$4,000.00. 1902, Charles Kelly, Mayor. 1903, T. C. Nicholls, Mayor. 1904, T. C. Nicholls, Mayor. 1905, Wm. Low, Mayor. J. W. Gould, Clerk. 1906, Council: Foster, Crosby, Harrison, Hillson and Nicholls. 1906, Wm. Low, Mayor. 1907, M. H. Crosby, Mayor. J. W. Gould, Clerk. Sept. 24, by-law to loan Palmer Piano Co.. \$25,000.00 (322 votes cast and only one against by-law.). 1908, M. H. Crosby, Mayor. J. W. Gould, Clerk. Council: A. B. Barber, Frank Dure, Wm. Foster, R. J. Moore, J. M. Gregg. 1905, Wm. Low, Mayor. 1906,, William Low, Mayor. 1907, Dr. Crosby, Mayor. 1908, Dr. Crosby, Mayor. 1909, Dr. Crosby, Mayor. C. H. Nix, Reeve. 1910, Norman Beal, Mayor. C. H. Nix, Reeve. 1911, Norman Beal, Mayor. J. C. Raham, Reeve. 1912, Norman Beal, Mayor. J. C. Raham, Reeve. 1913, T. C. Nicholls, Mayor. Wm. Foster, Reeve. 1914, T. C. Nicholls, Mayor. Wm. Foster, Reeve. 1915, T. C. Nicholls, Mayor. Wm. Foster, Reeve. 1916, Walter Lapp, Mayor. Wm. Foster, Reeve. 1917, Walter Lapp, Mayor. Wm. Foster, Reeve. 1918, A. M. MacPhail, Mayor. Ed. Newton, Reeve. 1919, A. M. MacPhail, Mayor. G. N. Gerrow, Reeve. 1920, J. W. Gould, Mayor. G. N. Gerrow, Reeve. 1921, J. W. Gould, Mayor. G. N. Gerrow, Reeve. 1922, J. W. Gould, Mayor. G. N. Gerrow, Reeve. 1923, C. P. King, Mayor. G. N. Gerrow, Reeve. 1924, C. P. King, Mayor. G. N. Gerrow, Reeve. 1925, G. N. Gerrow, Mayor. Henry Smith, Reeve. 1926, G. N. Gerrow, Mayor; A. M. St. John Reeve. 1927, A. M. St. John, Mayor; W. C. Pollard, Reeve.

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Moore, F.H.  
The story of Uxbridge / by F.H.

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